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1987 Census of Mineral Industries

MIC87-A-1

GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES

New England States

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Atlantic Offshore



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If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-5938.

1987

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Issued August 1990



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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC **CENSUSES**

The economic censuses are the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. They provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

Economic censuses furnish an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.

Policy-making agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic censuses every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1987 Economic Censuses consist of the

Census of Retail Trade

Census of Wholesale Trade

Census of Service Industries

Census of Transportation

Census of Manufactures

Census of Mineral Industries

Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1987 Census of Agriculture and 1987 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1993 covering the year 1992.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of each of the economic censuses are available in printed reports, for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, and on microfiche, computer tape, compact discs with read-only memory, and flexible diskettes, for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State Data Centers in every State and Business and Industry Data Centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1987

Several changes have taken place for the 1987 censuses. Data will be reported on the basis of the newly revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system with selected reports including "bridge tables," linking the old and new classification systems. A new set of metropolitan areas has been adopted, and more detailed information will be available for businesses with no paid employees. For additional information on these changes, review the subsequent text.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic censuses have been taken together as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967, and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic censuses trace their beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 manufactures census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade, and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 economic censuses were the first to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. These were the first censuses to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records have also been used to provide basic statistics as well for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic censuses, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The Census of Construction Industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The Census of Transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks. New for 1987 are publications reporting on business establishments engaged in several transportation industries, paralleling the data on establishments in other sectors. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation. The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic censuses in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

Economic censuses have also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands and Guam since 1958, and in the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1982 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series, and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the censuses provide complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Industrial Reports*, and the *Quarterly Financial Report*. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent

observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the censuses. The *County Business Patterns* program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1987 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1987 Economic Censuses*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

General

This report, from the 1987 Census of Mineral Industries, is one of a series of nine geographic division reports, each of which provides statistics for individual States within a defined geographic area. Additional separate reports are issued for individual industries or groups of related industries and for special subjects, such as fuels and electric energy consumed.

The introduction to the *General Summary* discusses, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the *General Summary* text will discuss the economic significance of the mining sector, the relation of value added by mining to value added by manufacture, some of the changes in statistical concepts over the history of the census, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between mining establishments, manufacturing plants, and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

Scope of Census and Definition of Mineral Industries

The 1987 Census of Mineral Industries covers all establishments with one paid employee or more primarily engaged in mining as defined in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual¹. This is the system of industrial classification developed by experts on classification in Government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. This classification system is used by Government agencies as well as many organizations outside the Government.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

The SIC Manual defines mining in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally: solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, and gases such as natural gas. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operation, milling (crushing, screening, washing, flotation, etc.), and other preparations needed to make minerals marketable. Exploration is included as is the development of mineral properties. Services performed on a contract, fee, or other basis in the exploration and development of mineral properties are classified separately but within this division.

Mining operations are classified by industry on the basis of the principal mineral produced or, if there is no production, on the basis of the principal mineral for which exploration or development work is in progress. The recovery of material from culm banks, ore dumps, and other waste mineral piles is classified in the appropriate mining industry according to the mineral product recovered.

The crushing, grinding, or other treatment of certain earths, rocks, and other nonmetallic minerals not in conjunction with mining activities is not included in this division but is classified as manufacturing. Hauling and other transportation beyond the mine property and contract hauling (except out of open pits in conjunction with mining) also are excluded.

Mining operations carried on as secondary activities at manufacturing establishments (such as clay pits at clay products plants or sand and gravel operations at ready-mixed concrete plants) are not within the scope of this census. However, selected data (production workers' wages and hours; total cost of supplies, fuels, electric energy, and contract work; and quantity of production for mined products) on such mining activities have been obtained in the 1987 Census of Manufactures and are included in the mining reports. They are clearly specified wherever included.

Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of mineral industries covers each mining establishment of firms with one paid employee or more operating in the United States. A company operating more than one establishment is required to file a separate report for each location. A mineral establishment is defined as a single physical location where mineral operations are conducted.

For oil and gas field operations and for contract services, the basis for reporting is different from the "establishment" basis used for other types of mining. Firms operating oil and gas wells, drilling wells, or exploring for oil and gas for their own account were required to submit a separate report for each State or offshore area adjacent to a State in which it conducted such activities. Firms that performed contract services for oil and gas field operations or for mining establishments were required to submit one report covering all such activities in the United States and

to include information on receipts for services and productionworker wages and hours, by State. These consolidated reports were then allocated to State establishments based on the data reported at the State level. The 1987 figures for establishments include the summation of operations for each State allocated from these nationwide reports.

Use of Administrative Records

From a mailout universe of about 34,000 mining establishments, approximately 12,000 small single-establishment companies were not mailed a questionnaire. For these establishments, some employment, payroll, and receipts data were obtained from the administrative records of other agencies. Selection of the small establishment nonmail cases was done on an industry-by-industry basis, and a variable cutoff was used to determine those establishments for which administrative records were to be used in place of a census report. This information was then used in conjunction with industry averages and other information to estimate the statistics for administrative-record and nonresponse establishments. The first column in tables 2a and 5 provides an indication of the extent that these establishments account for the figures shown. The value of shipments and receipts and cost of supplies were generally not distributed among specific products and supplies for these establishments, but were included in the product and supply "not specified by kind" categories. Overall, establishments for which administrative-record data were used accounted for less than 2 percent of total value of shipments and receipts.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were used for those establishments excused from filing census forms. Generally, these codes were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Where the description was incomplete, or where there were relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between mining and nonmining activities, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximate measure. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable.

In the 1987 census, as in the 1982, 1977, and 1972 censuses, data for single-unit firms without paid employees were excluded. This exclusion had only a slight effect on industry aggregates for most industries. Data for firms without employees were included in the 1963, 1958, and 1954 censuses if they reported more than \$500 in (1) value of shipments and receipts, (2) cost of supplies and purchased machinery, or (3) capital expenditures.

Auxiliaries

Statistics for employment and payroll for individual industries and industry groups also include employment and payroll figures for administrative offices, warehouses,

storage facilities, and other auxiliary establishments servicing mining establishments. As in previous censuses, respondents were asked to file separate reports (form ES-9200) for any separately operated auxiliary establishments. Classification of employment and payroll data at such auxiliary establishments was based on the mining establishments served.

Industry Classification of Establishments

Each of the establishments covered in the census was classified in 1 of 31 mineral industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1987 SIC Manual. The 1987 edition of this manual represents a major revision for mineral industries from the 1972 edition and its 1977 supplement. Appendix A of the 1987 manual notes the revisions in the four-digit industry levels between 1972/77 and 1987.

An industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing the same product or closely related group of products. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of its number, value added by mining, value of shipments and receipts, number of employees, and payroll. Application of these criteria led to formulation of 31 mining industries for 1987, and each was assigned a four-digit code. This represents a reduction of four-digit industries from 42 in 1972/77. The classification system also provides broader groups of industries, with 20 threedigit groups and 4 two-digit groups. Within industries, the system provides for seven-digit products and five-digit product classes. Products are considered primary to an industry if the first four digits of the product codes are the same as the industry code. Products whose first four code numbers differ from the industry code are called secondary products. To determine the industry classification of an establishment, the seven-digit products are grouped together according to the first four digits of the product code. The first four digits of the group of products with the largest value of production become the industry code for the establishment. (For mineral service industries, the classification is on the basis of receipts for services performed.)

In most industries, establishments making products falling into the same industry category use a variety of processes. Separate statistics are provided on the various types of operation. Whenever possible, separate figures are shown for establishments with mines only, mines with preparation plants, and preparation plants only. Separate figures are provided by type of mine (underground, open pit, and combination). Separate statistics also are provided on producing and nonproducing operations, an establishment being defined as nonproducing if no mineral products were shipped during the year.

Statistics usually are provided on the production of minerals mined and used in the same establishment for producing prepared minerals or used at the producing establishment for fuel.

Differences in the integration of production processes and types of operation should be considered when relating

the general items (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the data for an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this information may be released even though other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the State statistics in the tables of this report is based on the total value of shipments and receipts and capital expenditures. When the total value of shipments and receipts cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed. If capital expenditures alone is a disclosure, only total capital expenditures and cost of supplies statistics are suppressed. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1987 Census of Mineral Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications. Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
- (NA) Not available.
- (NC) Not comparable.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half the unit shown.
- do Ditto.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, and bbl, are used in the customary sense. Where the term "tons" only is used, it refers to short tons of 2,000 pounds; where the figures are expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds, the unit of measure is specified as "long tons" or "I tons."

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone
Mineral	Minerals Branch	(301) 763-5938
Industries-Five-	Industry Division	
year industry	Bureau of the	
and product	Census	
statistics		

Subject Area	Contact	Phone
Mineral Industries-Annual product statistics (domestic and international) except fuels	Bureau of Mines Metals Nonmetallic minerals International	(202) 634-1055 (202) 634-1202 (202) 632-8970
Mineral Indus- tries- Coal and oil and gas pro- duction	National Energy Information Center (NEIC) staff Department of Energy	(202) 586-8800
To order any Census Bureau publication	Customer Services (DUSD) Bureau of the Census	(301) 763-4100
Import/Export publications	Foreign Trade Division	(301) 763-5140

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

[For explanation of terms, see appendix]

ltem	State historical	State by industry	State by industry group and type of operation	State summary	State by county and industry group	State by county and establishment size
Establishments: Total number	1	2a, 2b	3	4 4	5	6
Employment and payroll: Number of employees	1 1	2a 2a	3	4	5 5	
Workers Hours. Wages. Supplemental labor costs	1 1 1	2a 2a, 2b 2a, 2b		4 4 4 4	5 5 5	
Value added, cost of supplies, shipments, and inventories: Value added by mining	- 1 1	2a 2a, 2b	3	4 4 4 4	5 5	
Purchased electricity	1	2a		4 4 4 4	5	
New and used capital expenditures excluding land and rights: Total Buildings and structures Machinery and equipment Mineral exploration and development	1	2a		4 4 4 4	5	
Rental payments				4		

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⁻⁻ Not applicable for this report.

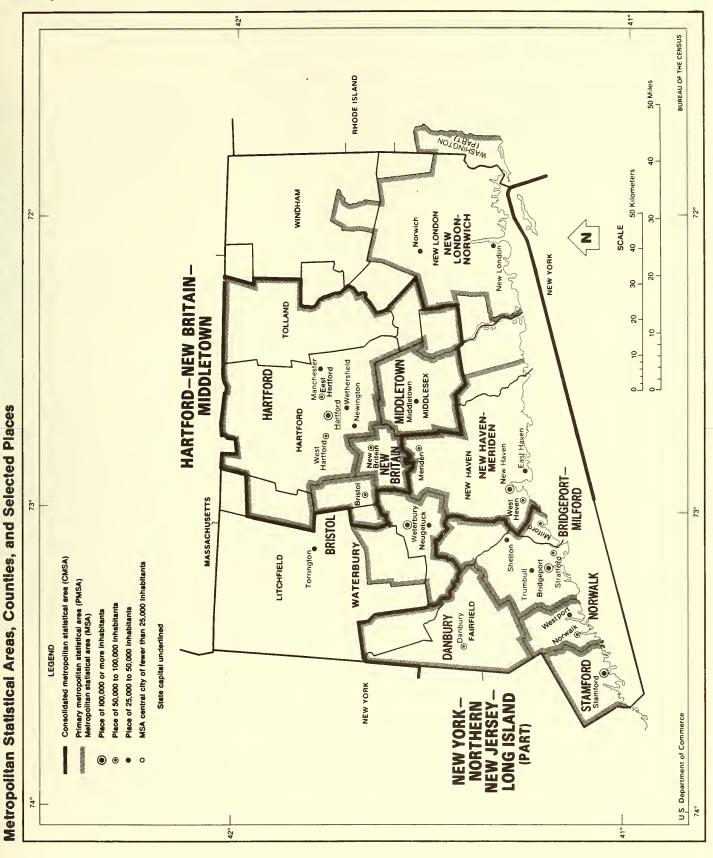
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The total value of shipments and receipts for the 87 establishments classified in mineral industries in Connecticut was \$130.2 million in 1987 compared to \$65.4 million in 1982. Value added by mining amounted to \$105.6 million in 1987, and payroll in mining amounted to \$55.2 million. All dollar figures shown are in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for changes in price

levels. When making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

Mineral industries employment in Connecticut was 1.5 thousand in 1987. This is a decrease of 21 percent from 1982. The nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, industry led all other mineral industries in the State, accounting for most of the State's mineral industries employment.

CONNECTICUT - Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas,





Historical Statistics for the State: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	Establishments during year		All employees		Production, development, and exploration workers				Cost of supplies		
Year	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	-Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	used, purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
1987 1982 1977 1972	87 195 89 63	24 (NA) 16 10	1.5 1.9 1.2 .7	55.2 67.6 31.5 8.2	.6 .6 .5 .6	1.3 1.2 1.1 1.2	18.3 12.7 7.4 5.6	105.6 47.3 24.3 18.3	36.5 23.7 13.6 7.8	130.2 65.4 35.6 24.1	11.8 5.6 2.2 1,9

Restated to reflect the 1987 definition of establishments in the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries.

Table 2a. Mineral Establishment Statistics by Industry for the State: 1987 and 1982

[Industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

								1987						1982	
818			Establishments during year		All employees			n, developi oration wor		supp					
SIC			Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	installed,	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	All em- ployees ² (1,000)	Value added by mining (million dollars)
	All Industries	E2	87	24	1.5	55 .2	.6	1.3	18.3	105.6	36.5	130.2	11.8	1.9	47.3
13	Oli and gas extraction	E9	11	3	ВВ	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	B B	(D)
131 1311	Crude petroleum and natural gas Crude petroleum and natural gas	-	9 9	2	AA AA	(D) (D)	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	AA AA	_
138 1389	Oil and gas field services Oil and gas field services, n.e.c	E9 E9	2 2	1 1	AA AA	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	BB .3	(D) 1.2
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E1	72	19	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	37.8
142 1429	Crushed and broken stone, including riprapCrushed and broken stone, n.e.c	-	18 13	8 6	.5 BB	17.4 (D)	.2 (D)	.5 (D)	7.7 (D)	53.9 (D)	11.6 (D)	62.3 (D)	3.1 (D)	.3 BB	13.1 (D)
144 1442 1446	Sand and gravel Construction sand and gravel Industrial sand	E3 E4	43 41 2	8 6 2	.5 BB AA	17.0 (D) (D)	.3 (D) (D)	.6 (D) (D)	8.2 (D) (D)	37.6 (D) (D)	15.8 (D) (D)	50.3 (D) (D)	3.1 (D) (D)	.3 BB (NA)	21.7 (D) (NA)

1Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies ¹Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

3 deneral statistics for some industries and industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

Table 2b. Mining Activities of Manufacturing Establishments With Associated Mines by Industry for the State: 1987

[Not applicable]

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	neaning of abbreviations and symbo	ns, see intro	ductory text.	. For explan	ation of ten	iis, see app		ing establish	ments					
					Mines	s only		Mir	nes with pre	paration pla	nts			
SIC code	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
	ALL INDUSTRIES													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	87 1.5 105.6	87 1.5 105.6	11 (D) (D)	- - -	(D)	7 (D) -	21 (D) (D)	- -	20 (D) (D)	1 (D) (D)	1 (D) (D)	54 1.1 32.0	<u>-</u>
10	METAL MINING													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	3 (Z)	3 (Z) -	- - -	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	- -	-	3 (Z)	<u>-</u>
104	GOLD AND SILVER ORES													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	1 (Z) -	1 (Z) -	- - -] -	-	-	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	1 (Z)	- -
106	FERROALLOY ORES, EXCEPT VANADIUM													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	1 (Z) -	(Z) -	- -			- -	- -	- -	<u>-</u>	- - -	_ 	1 (Z) -	= -
109	MISCELLANEOUS METAL ORES													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	1 (Z) -	1 (Z) -	=	-	-	= -	=	-	- -	-	-	1 (Z)	: -
12	COAL MINING													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	1 (D) -	1 (D)	-	- -	-	=	<u>-</u>	-	-	- -	-	1 (D)	Ξ
122	BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE MINING													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	1 (D) -	1 (D)	-	-	-	=	<u>-</u>	- -	- - -	3	-	1 (D)	1.
13	OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	11 (D) (D)	11 (D) (D)	7 (D)	-	<u>-</u>	· 7 (D)	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	4 (D) (D)	_
131	CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol	9 (D)	9 (D) -	7 (D)	-]	7 (D)]	-	-	-	-	2 (D)	=
138	OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	2 (D) (D)	2 (D) (D)	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 (D) (D)	=

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			,	Producing establishments										
					Mine	s only		Mi	nes with pre	paration pla	nts			
SIC		All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mil dol	72 (D) (D)	72 (D) (D)	(D)	-	(D)	- - -	(D)	- ! - !	20 (D) (D)	1 (D) (D)	1 (D) (D)	46 (D) (D)	<u>-</u> -
141	DIMENSION STONE					i							i	
	Establishmentsnumber_ Employees1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	3 (D) (D)	3 (D) (D)	3 (D) (D)	_ _ _	3 (D) (D)	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- }	-	- - -
142	CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE, INCLUDING RIPRAP								,					
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	18 .5 53.9	18 .5 53.9	- - -	-	-		10 (D) (D)	-	10 (D) (D)	-	(D)	7 (D)	-
144	SAND AND GRAVEL													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mil dol	43 .5 37.6	43 .5 37.6	1 (D) (D)	=	(D)	=	10 (D) (D)	-	9 .1 12.3	(D)	-	32 (D)	<u>-</u>
145	CLAY, CERAMIC, AND REFRACTORY MINERALS													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	1 (D) (D)	1 (D)	-	5	-	=	1 (D)	Ξ	1 (D)	-	-	-	=
147	CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER MINERAL MINING									(0)				-
-	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	1 (Z)	1 (Z)	-	-	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	1 (Z)	-
148	NONMETALLIC MINERALS SERVICES, EXCEPT FUELS													
- 4	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	6 .1 7.7	6 .1 7.7	-	-	-	=	-	-	=	-	-	6 .1 7.7	=

¹ Includes data for separately operated auxiliary establishments in addition to establishments that were not possible to classify based on the information available.

Table 4. Summary Statistics for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1987	Item	1987
Establishments during year	87 63 22 2	Cost of supplies mil dol Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery installed do Resales do	36.5 23.2 (D) 5.1
All employees: Average for year	1.5 55 .2	Purchased fuels consumed do Purchased electric energy: mil kWh Quantity mil dol Cost mil dol Electric energy generated less sold mil kWh	5.1 65.7 4.7
Production, development, and exploration workers: Average for year March May do- May do-	.6 .5	Contract work mil dol Cost of purchased communication services do	(D)
Augustdo Novemberdo	.6	Value of shipments and receiptsdo Value of resalesdo	130.2 (D)
Hours millions January to March do	1.3 .3 .3 .4 .4	Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights)do New capital expenditures during yeardo Buildings and other structures, except landdo Machinery and equipmentdo	11.8 10.3 .3 9.9
Wages mil dol_	18.3 6.2	Used capital expenditures during yeardodo	1.1 (Z)
Supplemental labor costs not included in payrolldo Legally required expenditures, including Social Security contributionsdo Payments for voluntary programsdo	2.9 3.3	Machinery and equipmentdo Mineral exploration and developmentdo Rental payments during yeardo	1.1 .5 1.3
Value added by mining	10 5 .6	Buildings and other structures, except land do_ Machinery and equipment do_	.2 1.1
Inventories, end of 1987do_	12.0	Expensed mineral exploration, development, land, and rights ¹ ² do	

Table 5. Industry Group Statistics for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

				nent s durin g ear	All employees			n, developm oration work			Cost of supplies used.		
SIC dode	Geographic area and industry group		Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
	Connecticut	E2	87	24	1.5	5 5.2	.6	1.3	18.3	105.6	36.5	130.2	11.8
	Fairfield County	E1	15	3	.3	14.9	(Z)	.1	.9	5.3	3.3	8.3	.3
14 144	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Sand and gravel	E1 .	11 10	1	AA AA	(D) (D)	(Z) (Z)	.1 .1	.9 .9	5.3 5.3	3.3 3.3	8.3 8.3	. 3 .3
	Hartford County	E4	17	6	.3	11.8	.1	.3	4.4	21.6	7.1	26.8	2.0
14 142 144	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Crushed and broken stone, including riprap _ Sand and gravel	E4 E7	17 7 9	6 3 3	.3 AA AA	11.8 (D) (D)	.1 (D) (D)	.3 (D) (D)	4.4 (D) (D)	21.6 (D) (D)	7.1 (D) (D)	26.8 (D) (D)	2.0 (D) (D)
	New Haven County	-	14	4	.3	10.3	.2	.4	6.2	38.6	8.7	44.7	2.6
14 142	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Crushed and broken stone, including riprap _	-	14 6	4 3	.3 AA	10. 3 (D)	. (D)	.4 (D)	6.2 (D)	38.6 (D)	8.7 (D)	44.7 (D)	2.6 (D)

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

2Some statistics for counties or industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such counties and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

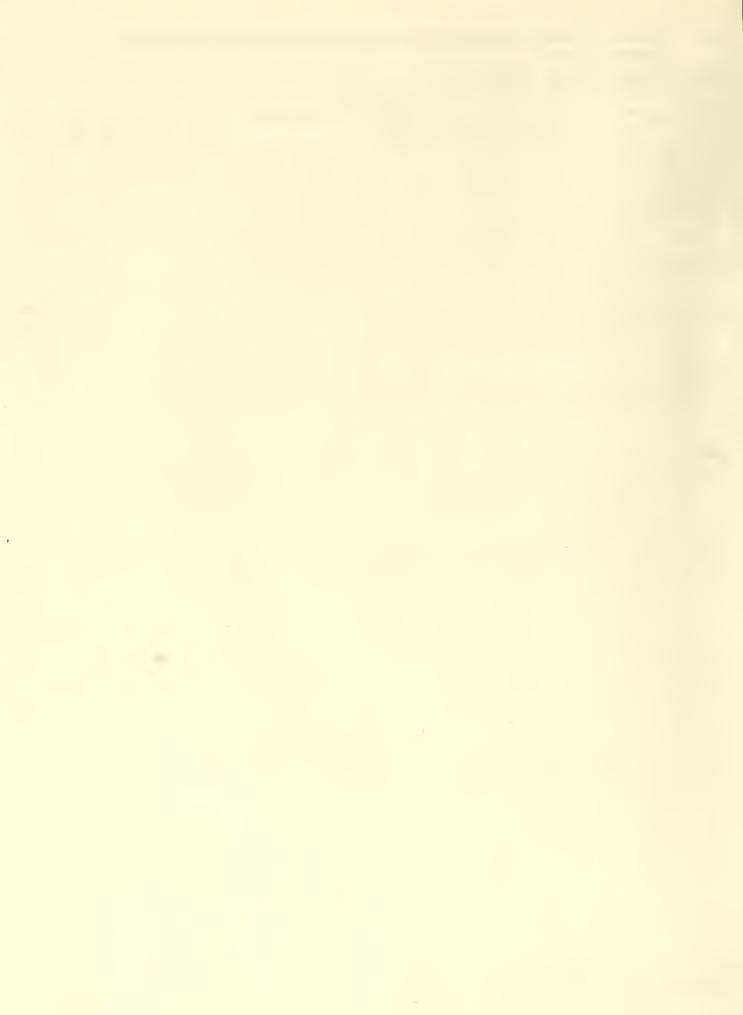
¹Excludes data for mining services industries and natural gas liquids industries where data were not collected. ²Excludes data for mineral land and rights for the crude petroleum and natural gas industries where data were not collected.

Table 6. Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Counties: 1987

[Deta for the crude prtroleum and naturel ges end mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and ere not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations end symbols, see introductory text. For explenation of terms, see appendixes]

Geo	graphic aree and employment- size cless ¹	All minerel indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil end gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)	Geogrephic aree and employment- size cless ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)
	Connecticut	87	3	1	11	72	Connecticut—Con. Middlesex	3	-	-	-	3
5 to :	4 employees 9 employees 19 employees	38 13 12	1	-	7	30 11 12	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	1 2	Ξ	-	-	1 2
20 to	49 employees	18	1	-	1	16	New Haven	14	-	-	-	14
100 t	99 employeeso 249 employees	2	-	-	1	1	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees 100 to 249 employees	10 3 1	-	-	-	10 3 1
	Feirfield	15	3	1	-	11	New London	6	-	-	_	6
	19 employees	12 3	2 1	- 1	_	10	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	5 1	-	-	-	5 1
							Tollend	3	-	-	-	3
	Hartford	17	-	-	-	17	0 to 19 employees	3	-	-	-	3
0.10	19 employees	11				44	Windhem	6	-	-	-	6
20 to	99 employees	6	-	=	-	11 6	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	5 1	-	-	-	5 1
	Litchfield	6	-	-	-	6	Undistributed	17	-	-	11	6
0 to 20 to	19 employees	4 2	=	-	-	4 2	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees 100 to 249 employees	12 4 1	<u>-</u>	=	8 2 1	4 2 -

¹Data for crude petroleum and naturel gas and mining services industries are excluded from the individual counties and shown at the end of the table as "undistributed."



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Maine

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⁻⁻ Not applicable for this report.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The total value of shipments and receipts for the 34 establishments classified in mineral industries in Maine was \$8.1 million in 1987 compared to \$7.7 million in 1982. Value added by mining amounted to \$5.5 million in 1987, and payroll in mining amounted to \$2.9 million. All dollar figures shown are in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for changes in price levels.

When making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

Mineral industries employment in Maine was .2 thousand in 1987. This is an increase of 100 percent from 1982. The nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, industry led all other mineral industries in the State, accounting for most of the State's mineral industries employment.

State Map

MAINE - Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places

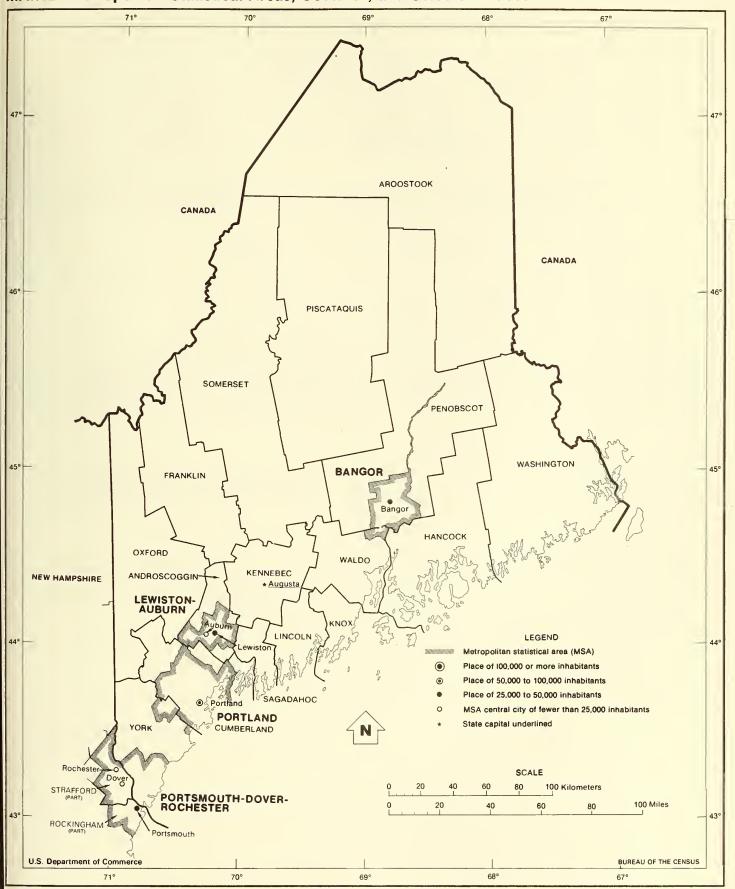




Table 1. Historical Statistics for the State: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

		ents during ear	All employees		Production, development, and exploration workers				Cost of supplies used,		
Year	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, etc. (million	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
1987	34 126 44 37	1 (NA) 4 4	.2 .1 .3 .3	2.9 2.3 3.7 2.0	.1 .1 .2 .2	.2 .2 .5 .4	1.9 1.6 2.5 1.5	5.5 5.3 4.9 6.2	4.2 2.9 5.5 5.8	8.1 7.7 9.6 6.7	1.6 .4 .8 5.3

Restated to reflect the 1987 definition of establishments in the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries

Mineral Establishment Statistics by Industry for the State: 1987 and 1982 Table 2a.

[Industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			1987											1982	
810	Industry group and industry		Establishments during year		All employees		Production, development, and exploration workers				Cost of supplies				
SIC code		E1	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)		Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	l by installed, ning etc. lion (million	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	All em- ployees ² (1,000)	Value added by mining (million dollars)
	All Industries	E5	34	1	.2	2.9	.1	.2	1.9	5.5	4.2	8.1	1.6	.1	5.3
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E 6	29	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

2General statistics for some industries and industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

Mining Activities of Manufacturing Establishments With Associated Mines by Table 2b. Industry for the State: 1987

[Not applicable]

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	3														
			Producing establishments												
	Industry group and item			Mines only					nes with pre	paration plan	nts				
SIC		All types of estab-	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments	
	ALL INDUSTRIES														
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in	34 .2	32 (D)	2 (D)	_	2 (D)	-	9 (D)	-	9 (D)	-	- -	21 .1	2 (D)	
	mining mil dol	5.5	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	2.9	(D)	
10	METAL MINING											!			
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in	3 (D)	3 (D)	_	=	_	-	-	-	- -	_	-	3 (D)	-	
	mining mil dol	(D)	(D)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	
108	METAL MINING SERVICES									:					
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in	3 (D)	3 (D)	-	-	=	-	-	_	-	=	-	3 (D)	Ξ	
	mining mil dol	(D)	(D)	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	(D)	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

				Producing establishments										
					Mines	only		Mir	nes with pre	paration plar	nts			
SIC code	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
13	OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mil dol	(Z)	2 (Z) (Z)	- -	- - -	-	<u>-</u>	- -	- -	-	-	-	2 (Z) (Z)	=
131	CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	1 (Z)	1 (Z) -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	-	- - -	1 (Z) -	= =
138	OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol	1 - (Z)	1 - (Z)	=	- -	-	-	<u>-</u>	- -	=	-	<u>-</u>	1 - (Z)	= -
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol	29 (D) (D)	27 (D) (D)	2 (D) (D)	-	(D)	-	9 (D) (D)	-	9 (D)	- -	-	16 (D) (D)	2 (D) (D)
142	CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE, INCLUDING RIPRAP										,			
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	6 (D) (D)	5 (D) (D)	:	-	:	=	5 (D) (D)	-	5 (D) (D)	-	-	-	1 - (D)
144	SAND AND GRAVEL	1												
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	17 (D) (D)	17 (D) (D)	1 (D) (D)	- - -	1 (D) (D)	- -	1 (D) (D)	-	1 (D) (D)	- -	- -	15 (D) (D)	=
149	MISCELLANEOUS NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	6 (D) (D)	5 (D) (D)	1 (D) (D)	- - -	1 (D) (D)	-	3 (D) (D)	-	3 (D) (D)	- - -	- -	1 (D) -	(D)

Includes data for separately operated auxiliary establishments in addition to establishments that were not possible to classify based on the information available.

Table 4. Summary Statistics for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

١.	Item	1987	Item	1987
1	stablishments during yearnumber With 0 to 19 employeesdo	34 33	Cost of supplies mil dol Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery	4.2
	With 20 to 99 employeesdo_ With 100 employees or moredo_		installeddo_ Resalesdo_	2.6
,	All employees:		Purchased fuels consumeddo	.9
	Average for year 1,000_ Payroll for year mil dol_	.2 2.9	Quantity mil kWh	11.2
f	Production, development, and exploration workers:		Cost mil dol_ Electric energy generated less sold mil kWh_	.6
	Average for year	.1	Contract work mil dol_ Cost of purchased communication services do_	.2
	Maydo Augustdo	.1		(Z)
	Novemberdo] .i	Value of shipments and receiptsdo Value of resalesdo	8.1
	Hours millions_ January to March do_	.2 (Z)	Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights)do	1.6
	April to Junedo July to Septemberdo	1 1	Buildings and other structures, except land do	1.2
	October to Decemberdo	1 .1	Machinery and equipmentdo	1.1
	Wages mil dol	1.9	Used capital expenditures during yeardododo	.4
8	upplemental labor costs not included in payrolldodododo	.6	Machinery and equipment do	.4
	contributions	.3	Mineral exploration and development1do	.1
	alue added by miningdo	5.5	Rental payments during yeardodo	.1
	ventories, beginning of 1987do	1.3	Machinery and equipmentdo	(2)
lr	ventories, end of 1987do	1.9	Expensed mineral exploration, development, land, and rights1 2do	(D)

Industry Group Statistics for Counties: 1987

[Not applicable]

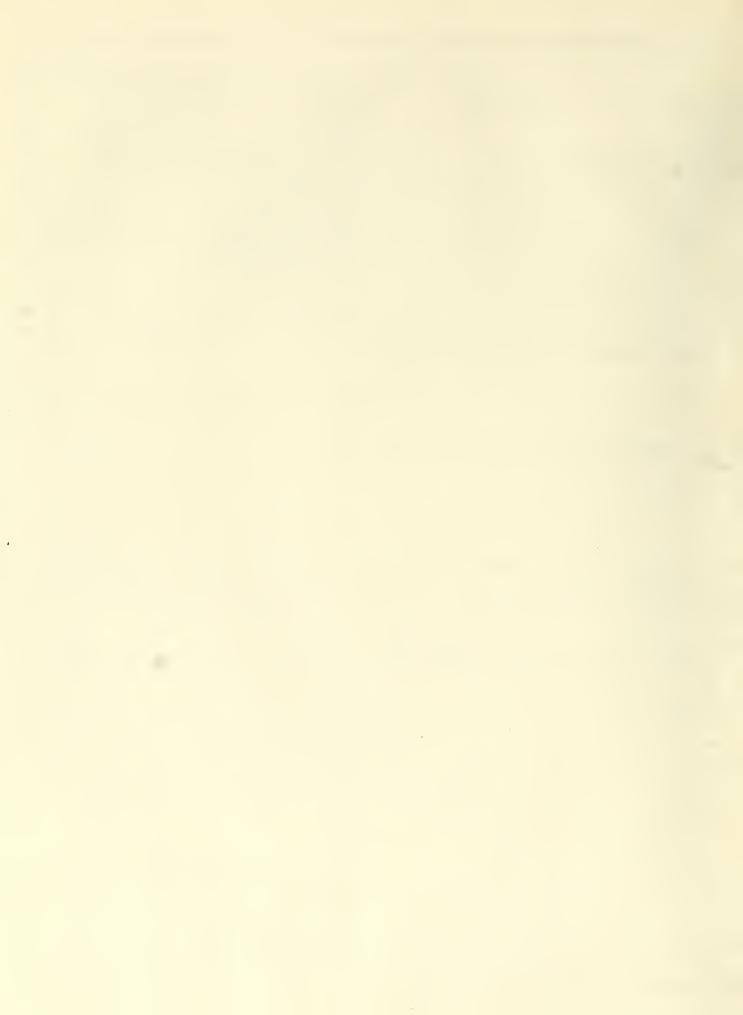
Table 6. Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude prtroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

_												
Ge	eographic area and employment- size class ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)	Geographic area and employment- size class1	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)
	Maine	34	3	-	2	29	Malne—Con. Lincoln					
O to	4 employees	25	1	-	1	23	0 to 19 employees		_ [-	-	1
D 10	9 employees	5	1	-	1	3	0 to 19 employees	' '	-	-	-	1
20	to 19 employeesto 49 employees	1	1	_	_	2	Oxford	4	-	-	-	4
							0 to 19 employees	4	-	-	-	4
	Androscoggin	1	-	-	-	1	Penobscot	1	_	_	_	1
O to	19 employees	1	-	-	_	1	20 to 99 employees	1	_	_	_	1
	Aroostook	1	_	_	_	,	Sagadahoc	1	_	_	_	1
		·			_	•	0 to 19 employees					
O to	19 employees	1	-	-	-	1		1	-	-	-	1
	Our barder I						Somerset	1	-	-	- (1
	Cumberland	4	-	-	-	4	0 to 19 employees	1	-	-	-	1
O to	19 employees	4	-	-	-	4	Waldo	1	-	-	-	1
	Franklin	1	_	_	_	1	0 to 19 employees	1	-	-	-	1
0 +/							Washington	1	_	_	_	1
, "	19 employees	'	-	-	- 1	1	0 to 19 employees					
	Kennebec	2	_	_	_	2		'	-	-	-	'
۸ ۰						_	York	9	-	-	-	9
U IC	19 employees	2	-	-	-	2	0 to 19 employees	9	-	-	-	9
	Knox	1	-	-	-	1	Undistributed					
0 1/	19 employees							5	3	-	2	-
- "	7 To employees	1	-	- 1	-	1	0 to 19 employees	5	3	-	2	_

Data for crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries are excluded from the individual counties and shown at the end of the table as "undistributed."

¹Excludes data for mining services industries and natural gas liquids industries where data were not collected. ²Excludes data for mineral land and rights for the crude petroleum and natural gas industries where data were not collected.



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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

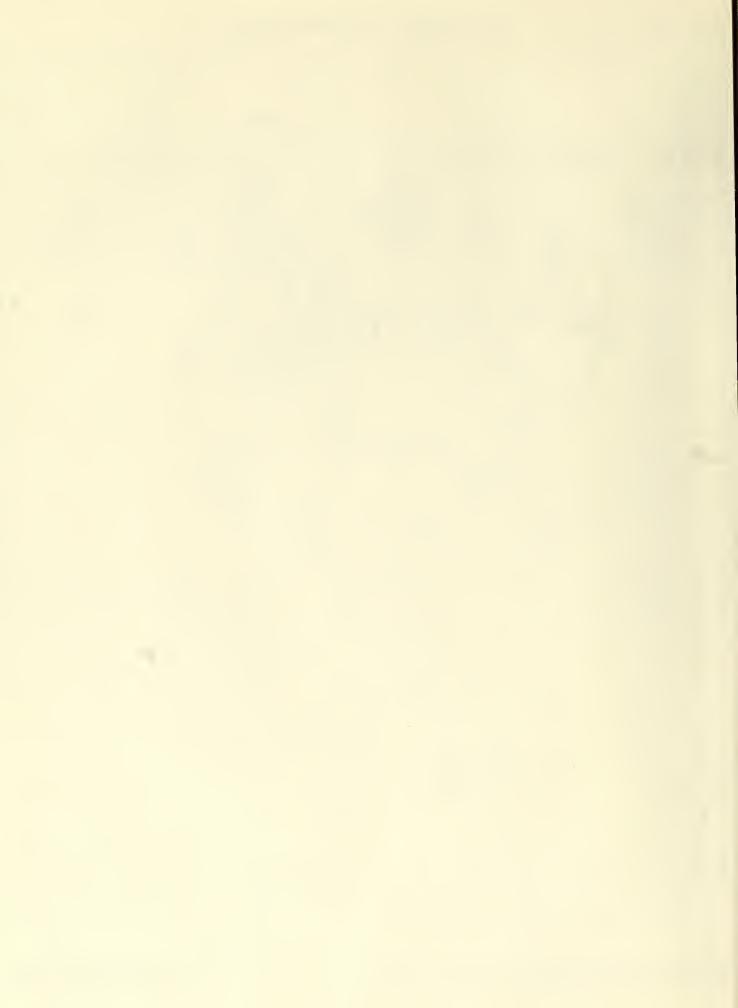
The total value of shipments and receipts for the 108 establishments classified in mineral industries in Massachusetts was \$177.7 million in 1987 compared to \$73.5 million in 1982. Value added by mining amounted to \$132.0 million in 1987, and payroll in mining amounted to \$54.8 million. All dollar figures shown are in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for changes in price levels. When making comparisons to prior years,

users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

Mineral industries employment in Massachusetts was 1.8 thousand in 1987. This is an increase of 64 percent from 1982. The nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, industry led all other mineral industries in the State, accounting for most of the State's mineral industries employment.

MASSACHUSETTS - Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas,

43° 45° 410 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS MIDDLESEX COUNTY NORFOLK COUNTY 200 11 Framingham Somerville Everett Cambridge KEY Watertown 20° 1 Wellesiey Brookline Needham 5 Braintree Arlington Medford Belmont 10 Newton Meirose NANTUCKET NEW BARNSTABLE LAWRENCE BOSTON SALEM (PART) GLOUCESTER BEDFORD Gloucester SALEM LAWRENCE— HAVERHILL ea BOSTON PLYMOUTH BROCKTON SUFFOLK (PART) ESSEX Z FALL RIVER Norwood NEWPORT (PART) MIDDLESEX NORFOLK HILLSBOROUGH (PART) OWELL RHODE ISLAND PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-PROVIDENCE FALL RIVER Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Countles, and Selected Piaces Worcester **NEW HAMPSHIRE** WORCESTER eominster Fitchburg PAWTUCKET— WOONSOCKET— ATTLEBORO LEOMINSTER FITCHBURG-720 WORCESTER Miles SPRINGFIELD Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) MSA central city of fewar than 25,000 inhabitants 20 Primary matropolitan statistical area (PMSA) HAMPDEN Westfield West Springfield Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants Kilometers Northampton Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants 9 Metropolitan statistical area (MSA) Chicopee Holyoke FRANKLIN State capital undarlined LEGEND 20 8 CONNECTICUT 9 HAMPSHIRE SCALE 20 VERMONT 30 8 730 9 PITTSFIELD 9 Diellella (BERKSHIRE • 0 Department of Commerce 0 **NEW YORK** U.S. 45° 43°



Historical Statistics for the State: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			ents during ear	All emp	oloyees		on, developm oloration work			Cost of supplies		
	Year	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	machinery installed, etc. (million (million)	
1987 1982 1977 1972		108 1117 99 112	18 (NA) 14 22	1.8 1.1 1.3 1.5	54.8 24.6 21.0 16.0	1.0 .7 .7 .9	2.1 1.5 1.5 1.7	27.7 15.2 9.2 8.6	132.0 54.4 32.2 27.7	64.7 29.1 16.5 12.1	177.7 73.5 43.6 35.9	18.9 10.0 5.1 3.9

Restated to reflect the 1987 definition of establishments in the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries

Table 2a. Mineral Establishment Statistics by Industry for the State: 1987 and 1982

[Industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

								1987						19	982
0.0				shments ig year	All emp	oloyees		n, developi oration wor			Cost of supplies used.				
SIC	Industry group and industry	E¹	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	All employees ² (1,000)	Value added by mining (million dollars)
	All industries	E2	108	18	1.8	54.8	1.0	2.1	27.7	132.0	64.7	177.7	18.9	1.1	54.4
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E2	100	18	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	46.8
142 1429	Crushed and broken stone, including riprapCrushed and broken stone, n.e.c	-	24 18	9	CC BB	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	.3 .2	15.3 11.2
144 1442	Sand and gravel Construction sand and gravel	E3	65 62	7 7	.7 .7	18.9 18.6	.5 .5	1.0 1.0	13.5 13.2	67.3 66.2	32.7 32.2	88.7 87.3	11.2 11.1	.6 CC	31.0 (D)
149 1499	Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except fuelsMiscellaneous nonmetallic minerals,	-	4	2	СС	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
	except fuels	-	4	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1-10 to 19 percent; E2-20 to 29 percent; E3-30 to 39 percent; E4-40 to 49 percent; E5-50 to 59 percent; E6-60 to 69 percent; E7-70 to 79 percent; E9-80 to 89 percent; E9-90 percent or more.

¹²General statistics for some industries and industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA-100 to 249 employees; BB-250 to 499 employees; CC-500 to 999 employees; EE-1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF-2,500 employees or more.

Table 2b. Mining Activities of Manufacturing Establishments With Associated Mines by Industry for the State: 1987

[Represents data reported for mining activities by establishments classified in manufacturing industries. Figures may be understated due to use of administrative records and short forms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			ment, and exploration kers		
Industry group and industry	Establishments during year (number)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Cost of supplies used, etc. (million dollars)	Quantity of production (1,000 s tons)
Nonmetallic mineral mines included in manufactures	11 1 2	.4 (D) (D)	5.1 (D) (D)	7.9 (D) (D)	(X) (D) (D)
Crushed and broken granite	2 7	(D) .1	(D) 1.2	(D) 3.8	(D) 2 385.3

Note: Industries and industry groups with less than 50 thousand hours for employees engaged in production, development, and exploration work are not shown.

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987

							Produc	ing establish	ments					
					Mines	only		Mir	nes with pre	paration plai	nts			
SIC code	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
	ALL INDUSTRIES												7	
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	108 1.8 132.0	106 1.8 132.0	11 .1 3.7	- -	8 (D) (D)	3 (D) (D)	43 (D) (D)	-	43 (D) (D)	- -	4 (D) (D)	48 1.0 39.1	2 (Z) (Z)
12	COAL MINING													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol	2 (Z) (Z)	2 (Z) (Z)	1 - (Z)	- -	1 - (Z)	- -	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u> -	1 (Z) -	- -
122	BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE MINING													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mil dol	2 (Z) (Z)	(Z)	1 - (Z)	-	1 - (Z)	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1 (Z) -	- -
13	OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION										:			
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	6 (D) (D)	5 (D) (D)	3 (D) (D)	- - -	<u>-</u>	3 (D) (D)	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	2 (D) (D)	1 - (Z)
131	CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	4 (D) (D)	3 (D) (D)	3 (D) (D)	- - -	<u>-</u>	3 (D) (D)	-	- - -	<u>-</u>	- - 	- -	<u>-</u>	1 - (Z)
138	OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES									-				
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol	2 (D) (D)	2 (D) (D)	-	- -	-	<u>-</u>	- - -	- - -	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	2 (D) (D)	- -
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	100 (D) (D)	99 (D) (D)	7 (D) (D)	-	7 (D) (D)	- -	43 (D) (D)	- -	43 (D) (D)	- -	(D)	45 (D) (D)	1 (Z) -
141	DIMENSION STONE					•								
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	5 (D) (D)	5 (D) (D)	5 (D) (D)	-	5 (D) (D)	-	- - - -	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	- - -	- -
142	CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE, INCLUDING RIPRAP													
	Establishments number_ Er:ployees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	24 (D) (D)	24 (D) (D)	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	23 (D) (D)	- - -	23 (D) (D)	- -	-	1 (D) -	-
144	SAND AND GRAVEL													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	65 .7 67.3	64 .7 67.3	2 (D) (D)	-	2 (D) (D)	- - -	18 .2 17.2	-	18 .2 17.2	-	(D)	40 (D)	1 (Z)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987-

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			Producing establishments											
					Mine	s only		Mi	nes with pre	paration pla	nts			
SIC code	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines		Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS —Con.													
148	NONMETALLIC MINERALS SERVICES, EXCEPT FUELS		,					,						
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	2 (D) (D)	2 (D) (D)	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (D)	-
149	MISCELLANEOUS NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in	4 (D)	4 (D)	-	-	=	-	2 (D)	=	2 (D)	-	-	2 (D)	Ξ
	mining mil dol	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	_	-	-	_

Includes data for separately operated auxiliary establishments in addition to establishments that were not possible to classify based on the information available.

Table 4. Summary Statistics for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	~	· ·	
Item	1987	Item	1987
Establishments during year number	108 90 16	Cost of supplies mil dol Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery	64.7
With 100 employees or moredo_	2	installed do Resales do	43.0 2.3
All employees:	1.8	Purchased fuels consumeddo Purchased electric energy:	7.5
Average for year 1,000_ Payroil for year mil dol_	54.8		98.4 7.1
Production, development, and exploration workers: Average for year1,000	1.0	Electric energy generated less sold mil kWh Contract work mil dol_	4.9
Marchdo	1.0	Cost of purchased communication servicesdo	.2
May	1.0	Value of shipments and receiptsdodo	177.7
November	1.0		2.7
January to March do_ April to June do_	.5	Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights) do	18.9 14.4
July to September do_ October to December do_	.6 .5	Buildings and other structures, except land	3.8 10.6
Wages mil dol_	27.7	Used capital expenditures during yeardo_ Buildings and other structures, except landdo_	3.9 .9
Supplemental labor costs not included in payrolldo Legally required expenditures, including Social Security	8.6	Machinery and equipmentdo.	3.1
contributions do Payments for voluntary programs do	3.7 4.9	Mineral exploration and development1do	.6
Value added by miningdo	132.0	Rental payments during yeardo_ Buildings and other structures, except landdo_	2.3
Inventories, beginning of 1987do	20.4	Machinery and equipmentdo	1.9
Inventories, end of 1987 do	20.6	Expensed mineral exploration, development, land, and nights1 2do	11.7

¹Excludes data for mining services industries and natural gas liquids industries where data were not collected.
²Excludes data for mineral land and rights for the crude petroleum and natural gas industries where data were not collected.

Industry Group Statistics for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

abbie	intervations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation or terms, see appendixes)												
				ments during rear	All emp	loyees		n, developm oration work			Cost of supplies used.		
SIC	Geographic area and industry group	E1	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
	Massachusetts	E2	108	18	1.8	54.8	1.0	2.1	27.7	132.0	64.7	177.7	18.9
	Bristol County	E1	7	1	.1	3.8	.1	.2	3 .5	16.2	5.3	19.9	1.6
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E1	7	1	.1	3.8	.1	.2	3.5	16.2	5.3	19.9	1.6
	Hampden County	-	12	2	.1	3.8	.1	.2	3.1	16.2	5.1	19.5	1.7
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	-	12	2	.1	3.8	.1	.2	3.1	16.2	5.1	19.5	1.7
	Middlesex County	E4	21	5	.8	24.1	.2	.4	5.3	25.4	14.1	37.8	1.8
14 144 149	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Sand and gravel Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except	E4 E4	21 12	5 2	. 8 .2	24.1 5.7	.2 .1	.4 .3	5. 3 3.6	25.4 17.2	14.1 9.1	37.8 25.0	1.8 1.3
149	fuels	-	4	2	cc	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Norfolk County	E1	10	3	.3	7.8	.2	.4	5.1	25.6	17.5	39.5	3.5
14 142	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Crushed and broken stone, including riprap _	E1 -	10 5	3 2	.3 .2	7.8 6.2	.2 .1	.4 .3	5.1 3.9	25.6 21.5	17.5 14.5	39.5 32.9	3.5 3.1
	Plymouth County	E4	11	3	.2	3.9	.1	.2	3.1	19.7	8.0	21.7	6.0
14 144	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Sand and gravel	E4 E4	10 9	3 3	AA AA	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)
	Worcester County	E1	15	1	.1	3.4	.1	.2	2.2	11.3	7.3	16.2	2.4
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E1	15	1	.1	3.4	.1	.2	2.2	11.3	7.3	16.2	2.4

Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

25ome statistics for counties or industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such counties and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Table 6. Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude prtroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Geographic area and employment- size class ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)	Geographic area and employment- size class ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)
Massachusetts	108	-	2	6	100	Massachusetts Con.					
0 to 4 employees	37	_	1	5	. 31	Hampden	12	-	-	-	12
5 to 9 employees	22	_		_	22	0 to 19 employees	10	_	-	-	10
10 to 19 employees	31	- 1	1	1	29	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	2	-	-	-	2
20 to 49 employees	13	- :	-	-	13						
50 to 99 employees	3	-	-	-	3	Hampshire	3	-	-	-	3
100 to 249 employees 500 to 999 employees				_		0 to 19 employees	3	_	_	_	3
500 to 500 employees						o to to employees	١				· ·
Barnstable	5	-	-	-	5	Middlesex	21	-	-	-	21
0 to 19 employees	Δ	_]	_	_	4	0 to 19 employees	16	_	_ 1	_	16
20 to 99 employees	i	_	_	_	1	20 to 99 employees	4	-	- 1	-	4
						250 employees or more	1	-	- 1	-	1
Berkshire	8	-	-	-	8	Norfolk	10	-	-	-	10
0 to 19 employees	7	- 1	_	_	7	0 to 10 ompleyees	7				7
20 to 99 employees	1	- 1	-	-	1	0 to 19 employees20 to 99 employees	2			_ []	2
						100 to 249 employees	1	_	_	-	1
Bristol	7		-	-	7						
O to 10 ompleyoes	6					Plymouth	11	-	1	-	10
0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	0			_	1	O to 10 ampleyees	8		1		7
20 to 50 employees	' '		_	_		0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	3	_	<u>'</u>		3
Essex	6	_	_	_	6	20 to to compleyees	٦				, i
					J	Suffolk	2	-	1	-	1
0 to 19 employees	5	-	-	-	5						
20 to 99 employees	1	- 1	- 1	-	1	0 to 19 employees	2 l	- 1	1	-1	1

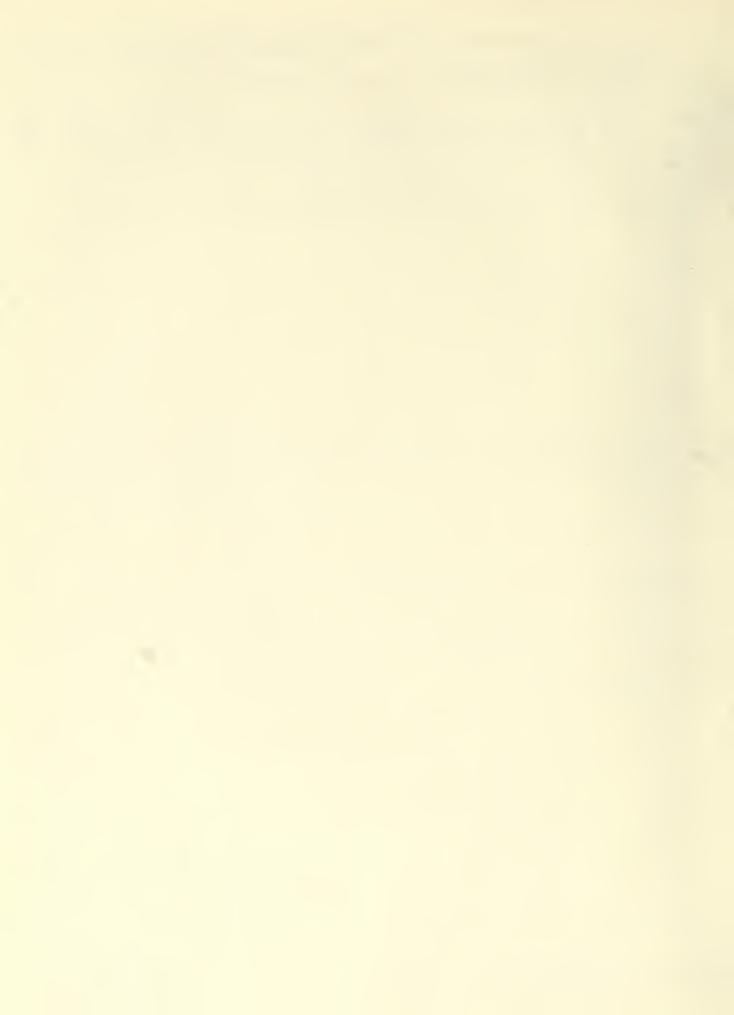
See footnotes at end of table

Table 6. Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Counties: 1987—Con.

[Data for the crude prtroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Geographic area and employment- size class¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)	Geographic area and employment- size class1	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)
Massachusetts—Con. Worcester 0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	15 14 1	-	-	-	15 14 1	Massachusetts - Con. Undistributed 0 to 19 employees	8	-	-	6	2

Data for crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries are excluded from the individual counties and shown at the end of the table as "undistributed."



CONTENTS

New Hampshire

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page] Summary of Findings______ 2 State Map ______State Map 3 **TABLES** HISTORICAL STATISTICS Historical Statistics for the State: 1987 and Earlier Census Years STATE STATISTICS Mineral Establishment Statistics by Industry for the State: 1987 and 1982

Mining Activities of Manufacturing Establishments With Associated Mines by Industry for the State: 1987

Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987 2a. 5 5 6 2b. 3. Summary Statistics for the State: 1987 _____ 4. **COUNTY STATISTICS** Industry Group Statistics for Counties: 1987_____ **EMPLOYMENT-SIZE CLASS STATISTICS**

Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Counties: 1987______

6.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The total value of shipments and receipts for the 53 establishments classified in mineral industries in New Hampshire was \$49.8 million in 1987 compared to \$25.2 million in 1982. Value added by mining amounted to \$40.9 million in 1987, and payroll in mining amounted to \$12.0 million. All dollar figures shown are in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for changes in price levels. When making comparisons to prior years,

users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

Mineral industries employment in New Hampshire was .5 thousand in 1987. This is an increase of 67 percent from 1982. The nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, industry led all other mineral industries in the State, accounting for most of the State's mineral industries employment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE - Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places

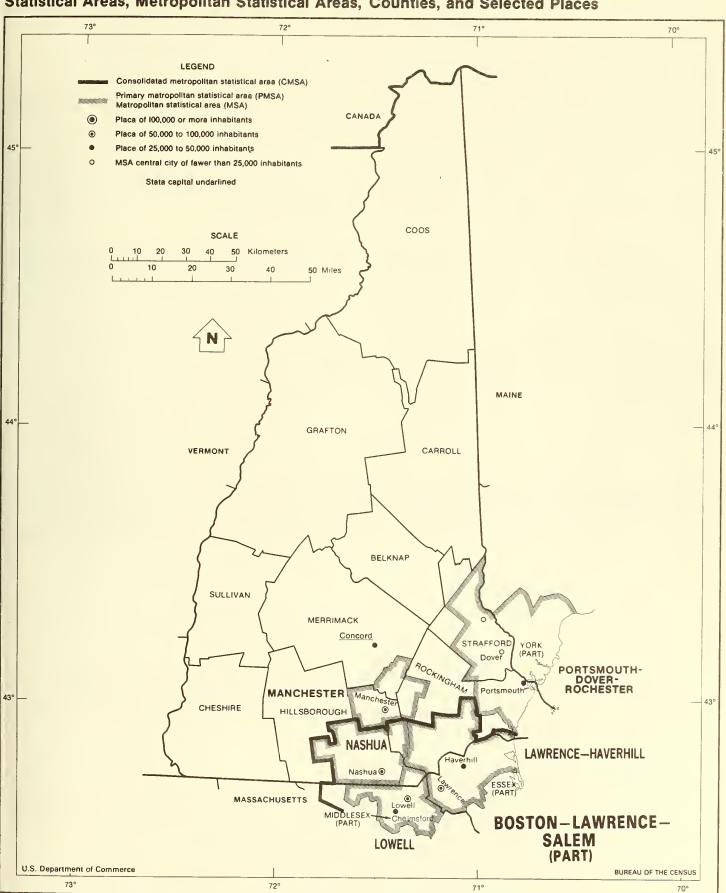




Table 1. Historical Statistics for the State: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

		ents during ear	All emp	oloyees		on, developm loration work			Cost of supplies		
Year	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	etc. (million	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
1987	53 28 29 27	9 3 2 3	.5 .3 .2	12.0 6.7 2.9 2.4	.4 .2 .2 .2	.8 .6 .4 .5	8.7 5.1 2.2 2.0	40.9 17.3 7.9 5.8	12.8 10.4 5.5 2.8	49.8 25.2 12.1 7.7	3.9 2.5 1.3 .9

Mineral Establishment Statistics by Industry for the State: 1987 and 1982

[Industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

								1987						1982		
SIC				shments ig year	All emp	All employees		n, develop oration wo	ment, and rkers		Cost of supplies					
code	Industry group and industry	Ε¹	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	used, purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)		Value added by mining (million dollars)	
	All Industries	E2	53	9	.5	12.0	.4	.8	8.7	40.9	12.8	49.8	3.9	.3	17.3	
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E2	47	9	.5	11.5	.3	.8	8.6	40.4	(D)	49.3	(D)	.2	10.1	
142 1429	Crushed and broken stone, including riprap	E1	9 8	5 4	AA AA	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)	
144 1442	Sand and gravel Construction sand and gravel	E3 E3	35 35	3 3	.2 .2	5.8 5.8	.2 .2	.4 .4	4.2 4.2	21.0 21.0	5.2 5.2	25.1 25.1	1.1 1.1	.2 AA	7.7 (D)	

Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1-10 to 19 percent; E2-20 to 29 percent; E3-30 to 39 percent; E4-40 to 49 percent; E5-50 to 59 percent; E6-60 to 69 percent; E7-70 to 79 percent; E8-80 to 89 percent; E9-90 percent or more.

2General statistics for some industries and industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA-100 to 249 employees; BB-250 to 499 employees; CC-500 to 999 employees; EE-1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF-2,500 employees or more.

Table 2b. Mining Activities of Manufacturing Establishments With Associated Mines by Industry for the State: 1987

[Represents data reported for mining activities by establishments classified in manufacturing industries. Figures may be understated due to use of administrative records and short forms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			nent, and exploration kers		
Industry group and industry	Establishments during year (number)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Cost of supplies used, etc. (million dollars)	Quantity of production (1,000 s tons)
Nonmetallic mineral mines included in manufactures Dimension stone	2 1	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(X) (D)

Note: Industries and industry groups with less than 50 thousand hours for employees engaged in production, development, and exploration work are not shown.

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

							Produc	ing establish	ments					
					Mines	only		Mir	nes with prep	paration plan	nts			
SIC code	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
	ALL INDUSTRIES													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	53 .5 40.9	53 .5 40.9	4 (D)	- - -	2 (D) (D)	2 (D) (D)	15 (D) (D)	-	14 .3 26.4	1 (D)	1 (D) (D)	33 .1 8.6	= -
10	METAL MINING													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	(D)	2 (D) (D)	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	2 (D) (D)	-
108	METAL MINING SERVICES													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_		2 (D) (D)	-	- - -	-	-	- - -	-	-	- -	- -	2 (D) (D)	= -
12	COAL MINING													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	1 (Z) -	1 (Z) -	-	-	=	-	-	-	=	- -	=	1 (Z)	-
122	BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE MINING													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	1 (Z) -	1 (Z) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (Z) -	-
13	OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	3 (D) (D)	3 (D) (D)	(D)	-	-	2 (D) (D)	-	-	- -	- -	-	1 - (D)	-
131	CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS													
	Establishmentsnumber_ Employees1,000 Value added in mil dol	(D)	2 (D) (D)	2 (D) (D)	-	-	(D)		-	-	-	-	-	-
138	OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES													
	Establishmentsnumber_ Employees1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	-	1 - (D)		-	-	-	=	-	- -	-	-	1 - (D)	-
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	.5		2 (D) (D)	-	2 (D) (D)	-	15 (D) (D)	-	14 .3 26.4	(D)	1 (D) (D)	29 (D) (D)	-
141	DIMENSION STONE													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	(D)	1	1 (D) (D)	- -	(D)	1	-	- - -	- -	-	-	- -	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987—

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			Producing establishments												
					Mine	s only		Mi	nes with pre	paration plan	nts			•	
SIC	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments	
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS —Con.														
142	CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE, INCLUDING RIPRAP								-						
	Establishmentsnumber_ Employees1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	9 (D)	9 (D) (D)		-	- - -	- -	8 (D) (D)	- -	8 (D) (D)	-	1 (D) (D)	-	-	
144	SAND AND GRAVEL														
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in	35 .2	35 .2	1 (D)	-	1 (D)	-	7 (D)	-	6 (D)	1 (D)	-	27 .1	Ξ	
148	mining mil dol NONMETALLIC MINERALS SERVICES, EXCEPT FUELS	21.0	21.0	(D)	-	(D)		(D)		(D) .	(D)	-	8.2	-	
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in	2 (D)	2 (D)	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	2 (D)	=	
	mining mil dol	(D)	(D)	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	_	

¹Includes data for separately operated auxiliary establishments in addition to establishments that were not possible to classify based on the information available.

Table 4. Summary Statistics for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	Item	1987	Item	1987
Witt	lishments during yeardo	53 44 9	Cost of supplies mil dol_ Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery installed do Resatles do	12.8 7.6 (D)
All en	rolloyees: rage for year 1,000_ roll for year mil dol	.5 12.0	Purchased fuels consumeddo Purchased electric energy:mil kWh Costmil dol	2.0 18.7 1.3
Ave N	ction, development, and exploration workers: rage for year	4	Electric energy generated less sold mil kWh_ Contract work mil dol_ Cost of purchased communication services do_	(D)
A N	lay	.4 .4 .4	Value of shipments and receiptsdo	49.8 (D)
J. A	anuary to March do. pril to June do. uly to September do. ctober to December do.	.0 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2	Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights) do New capital expenditures during year do Buildings and other structures, except land do Machinery and equipment do	3.9 2.2 .1 2.1
Wag Supple	ges mil dol emental labor costs not included in payroll do	8.7 2.8	Used capital expenditures during yeardo Buildings and other structures, except landdo Machinery and equipmentdo	1.3 .1 1.3
Leg	ally required expenditures, including Social Security ntributions	1.4 1.4	Mineral exploration and development ¹ do Rental payments during yeardo	.3
Invent	added by mining do ories, beginning of 1987 do ories, end of 1987 do	40.9 5.8 6.1	Machinery and equipmentdo	.1 .7
	3.100, 3.100, 1.100, 1.1111111111111111111111111	0.1	Expensed mineral exploration, development, land, and rights ¹ 2 do	(D)

¹Excludes data for mining services industries and natural gas liquids industries where data were not collected.
²Excludes data for mineral land and rights for the crude petroleum and natural gas industries where data were not collected.

Table 5. Industry Group Statistics for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

abble	viations and symbols, see introductory text. For e		Establishm	nents during	All empl	loyees		n, developme oration work			Cost of supplies used,		
SIC code	Geographic area and industry group	E¹	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
	New Hampshire	E2	5 3	9	.5	12.0	.4	.8	8.7	40.9	12.8	49.8	3.9
	Hillsborough County	E5	8	3	.1	2.9	.1	.2	1.9	5.9	2.2	7.8	.4
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fue!3	E5	8	3	.1	2.9	.1	.2	1.9	5.9	2.2	7.8	.4

Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

Some statistics for counties or industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such counties and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

Table 6. Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude prtroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Geographic area and employment- size class¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)	Geographic area and employment- size class ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)
New Hampshire	53	2	1	3	47	New Hampshire—Con. Grafton	7	_	_	-	7
0 to 4 employees5 to 9 employees	28 8	1	1	2	25 5 8	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	6	-	-	-	6
10 to 19 employees 20 to 49 employees 50 to 99 employees	8	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	=	=	8	Hillsborough	8	-	-	-	8
Belknap	2	-	_	-	2	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	3	` -	-	-	3
0 to 19 employees	1	-	-	- '	1	Merrimack	9	-	1	-	8
20 to 99 employees					-	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	2	_	-	-	. 2
Carroll	5	-	-		5	Rockingham	7	-	-	-	7
0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	1		= /	-	1	0 to 19 employees	7	-	-	-	7
Cheshire	1	_	-	-	1	Strafford	6	-	-		6
0 to 19 employees	1	-	-	-	1	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	1		-	-	ĭ
Coos	1	-	-	-	1	Undistributed	7	2	-	3	2
0 to 19 employees	1	-	-	-	1	0 to 19 employees	7	2	-	3	2

Data for crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries are excluded from the individual counties and shown at the end of the table as "undistributed."

CONTENTS

Rhode Island

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⁻⁻ Not applicable for this report.

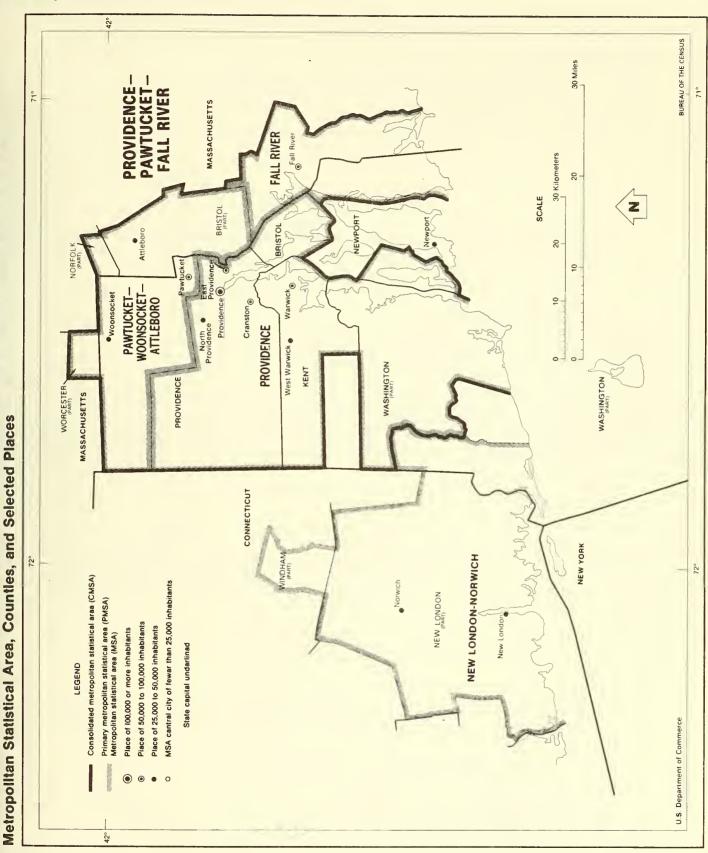
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The total value of shipments and receipts for the 16 establishments classified in mineral industries in Rhode Island was \$20.4 million in 1987 compared to \$9.8 million in 1982. Value added by mining amounted to \$15.6 million in 1987, and payroll in mining amounted to \$5.3 million. All dollar figures shown are in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for changes in price

levels. When making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

Mineral industries employment in Rhode Island was .2 thousand in 1987, unchanged from 1982. The nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, industry was the only mineral industry in the State.

RHODE ISLAND - Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas,





Historical Statistics for the State: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

		nents during ear	All emp	ployees	Producti exp	on, developm loration work	nent, and ers		Cost of supplies		
Year	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1, 0 00)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	used, purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	
1987 1982 1977 1972	16 20 23 17	4 2 2 5	.2 .2 .1 .3	5.3 2.9 2.1 2.8	.2 .1 .1 .2	.3 .2 .2 .5	4.4 2.0 1.6 2.3	15.6 7.3 5.0 4.4	6.7 3.3 3.7 2.9	20.4 9.8 7.3 6.8	2.0 .8 1.4 .6

Mineral Establishment Statistics by Industry for the State: 1987 and 1982

[Industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			1987												
SIC				ishments ng year	All emp	oloyees	Productio expl	n, develop oration wo	ment, and rkers		Cost of supplies				
code	Industry group and industry	E¹	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	installed.	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures	All em- ployees ² (1,000)	(million
	All Industries	E1	16	4	.2	5. 3	.2	.3	4.4	15.6		20.4	2.0	.2	
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E1	16	4	.2	5.3	.2	.3	4.4	15.6	6.7	20.4	2.0	AA	(D)

Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This tenfique was also used for account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 agency at satisfies for some industries and industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such industries and industry groups with 100 employees; E6—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

Mining Activities of Manufacturing Establishments With Associated Mines by Table 2b. Industry for the State: 1987

[Not applicable]

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

						no, occ app	ondixesj							
							Produc	ing establish	ments					
					Mine	s only		Mir	nes with pre	paration plan	nts			
SIC	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines		Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
	ALL INDUSTRIES											p.m.io	33,00	Nonincina 1
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mil dol	16 .2 15.6	16 .2 15.6	-		- - -		10 .1 12.9	-	10 .1	- - -	1 (D) (D)	5 (D)	<u>-</u>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			Producing establishments Mines only Mines with preparation plants											
					Mines	s only		Mi	nes with pre	paration plan	nts			
SIC code	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	16 .2 15.6	16 .2 15.6	- - -	- -	- -	-	10 .1 12.9	- - -	10 .1 12.9	- - -	1 (D) (D)	5 (D) (D)	-
141	DIMENSION STONE													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	(D)	1 (D) (D)	- - -	-	- -	- - -	1 (D) (D)	- - -	1 (D) (D)	_ _	- -	- -	- -
142	CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE, INCLUDING RIPRAP													
	Establishmentsnumber_ Employees1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	5 .1 8.0	5 .1 8.0	-	<u>-</u>	- - -	- - -	5 .1 8.0	- -	5 .1 8.0	- -	- - -	<u>-</u>	-
144	SAND AND GRAVEL													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	9 (D) (D)	9 (D) (D)	Ī	-	-	-	4 (D) (D)	- -	(D)	-	1 (D) (D)	4 (D) (D)	= -
148	NONMETALLIC MINERALS SERVICES, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	1 (D) (D)	1 (D) (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (D) (D)	Ξ.

Includes data for separately operated auxiliary establishments in addition to establishments that were not possible to classify based on the information available.

Table 4. Summary Statistics for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1987	Item	1987
Establishments during year number_ With 0 to 19 employees do_ With 20 to 99 employees do_ With 100 employees or more do_	16 12 4	Supplemental labor costs not included in payroll—Con. Legally required expenditures, including Social Security contributionsmil dol Payments for voluntary programsdo	.6 .7
All employees:		Value added by miningdo	15.6
Average for year1,000_ Payroll for year mil dol	.2 5.3	Inventories, beginning of 1987do Inventories, end of 1987do	2.7 2.5
Production, development, and exploration workers: Average for year	.2	Cost of supplies mil dol Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery	6.7
Maydo-		installeddo	4.6
Augustdo	.2	Resalesdo	(D)
Novemberdo	.2	Purchased fuels consumeddo Purchased electric energy:	1.1
Hours millions	.3	Ouantity mil kWh	10.0
January to Marchdo	.1	Cost mil dol [.7
April to Junedo	.1	Electric energy generated less sold mil kWh	(D)
July to Septemberdo	.1	Contract work mil dol	(D)
October to Decemberdo	.1	Cost of purchased communication services do	(Z)
Wages mil dol	4.4	Value of shipments and receiptsdo	20.4
Supplemental labor costs not included in payrolldo	1.3	Value of resalesdo	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Summary Statistics for the State: 1987-Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1987	Item	1987
Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights)mil dol New capital expenditures during year	1.8 2 1.6 .1 (Z)	Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights) —Con. Mineral exploration and development1	(Z) .6 .1 .5 (D)

Table 5. Industry Group Statistics for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

				nents during ear	All emp	loyees	Productio expl	n, developm oration work	ent, and ers		Cost of supplies		
SIC code	Geographic area and industry group	E1	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	used, purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
	Rhode Island	E1	16	4	.2	5.3	.2	.3	4.4	15.6	6.7	20.4	2.0
	Providence County	E1	10	2	.1	2.7	.1	.2	2.5	9.8	3.9	13.0	.7
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E1	10	2	.1	2.7	.1	.2	2.5	9.8	3.9	13.0	.7

Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 25ome statistics for counties or industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such counties and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employ

Table 6. Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude prtroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Geo	ographic area and employment- size class ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)	Geographic area and employment- size class ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)
	Rhode Island	16	-	-	-	16	Rhode Island — Con. Newport — Con.					
0 to	4 employees 9 employees	3	- 1	_	_	3	0 to 19 employees	1	-	_	_	1
5 to	9 employees	5	-	-	-	5	Be-udde-e-					
10 (19 employees	4	-	-		4	Providence	10	-	-	-	10
20 1	49 employees	4	-	-	-	4	0 to 19 employees	8	-	-	-	8
	14.						20 to 99 employees	2	-	-	-	2
	Kent	3	-	-	-	3	Washington	1	-	-	-	1
0 to	19 employees	2	_	_	_	2	20 to 99 employees	1	_	_	_	1
20 t	99 employees	1	-	-	_	1						
							Undistributed	1	-	-	-	1
	Newport	1	-	-	-	1	0 to 19 employees	1	_	- 1	- :	1

Data for crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries are excluded from the individual counties and shown at the end of the table as "undistributed."

¹Excludes data for mining services industries and natural gas liquids industries where data were not collected.
²Excludes data for mineral land and rights for the crude petroleum and natural gas industries where data were not collected.



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Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Counties: 1987_____

6.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The total value of shipments and receipts for the 45 establishments classified in mineral industries in Vermont was \$89.5 million in 1987 compared to \$57.9 million in 1982. Value added by mining amounted to \$57.8 million in 1987, and payroll in mining amounted to \$18.1 million. All dollar figures shown are in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for changes in price

levels. When making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

Mineral industries employment in Vermont was .7 thousand in 1987. This is a decrease of 13 percent from 1982. The nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, industry was the only mineral industry in the State.

VERMONT - Metropolitan Statistical Area, Countles, and Selected Places

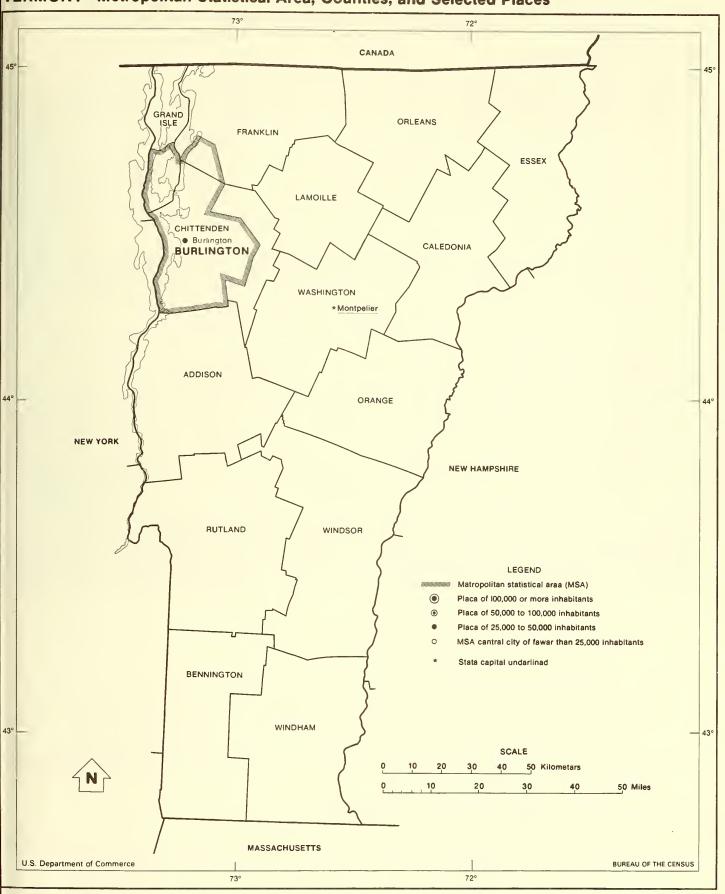




Table 1. Historical Statistics for the State: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

		ents during ear	All emp	oloyees	Production exp	on, developm loration work	ent, and ers		Cost of supplies		
Year	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
1987	45 46 39 36	9 12 7 10	.7 .8 .7 .8	18.1 15.1 8.3 6.2	.5 .5 .6 .7	.9 1.0 1.2 1.3	9.3 8.7 6.5 5.1	57.8 36.1 25.2 14.1	39.4 29.8 12.8 5.0	89.5 57.9 34.9 17.3	7.7 8.0 3.1 1.8

Mineral Establishment Statistics by Industry for the State: 1987 and 1982

[Industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

								1987		•				19	982
SIC				ishments ng year	All emp	oloyees		n, develop oration wo			Cost of supplies				
code	Industry group and industry	E ¹	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	installed, etc.	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	All em-	Value added by mining (million dollars)
	All Industries	E1	45	9	.7	18.1	.5	.9	9.3	57.8	39.4	89.5	7.7	.8	36.1
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	E1	45	9	.7	18.1	.5	.9	9.3	57.8	39.4	89.5	7.7	.7	34.3
141 1411	Dimension stone	-	8 8	2 2	AA AA	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	BB BB	(D)
142 1422	Crushed and broken stone, including riprap	-	8 2	3 1	AA AA	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	AA AA	(D) (D)
149 1499	Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals,	-	7	3	.2	5.3	.1	.3	2.8	15.5	8.2	22.0	1.7	.3	10.5
	except fuels	-1	7	3	.2	5.3	.1	.3	2.8	15.5	8.2	22.0	1.7	.3	10.5

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent, E6—60 to 69 percent, E7—70 agreeral statistics for some industries and industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

Table 2b. Mining Activities of Manufacturing Establishments With Associated Mines by Industry for the State: 1987

Represents data reported for mining activities by establishments classified in manufacturing industries. Figures may be understated due to use of administrative records and short forms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes

	, cee appendixes				
			ment, and exploration rkers		
Industry group and industry	Establishments during year (number)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Cost of supplies used, etc. (million dollars)	
Nonmetallic mineral mines included in manufactures Dimension stone	2	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(X)

Note: Industries and industry groups with less than 50 thousand hours for employees engaged in production, development, and exploration work are not shown.

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

							Produc	ing establish	ments					
					Mine	s only		Mir	nes with pre	paration plar	nts			
SIC	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	and other	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	Sepa- rately operated prepara- tion plants	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
	ALL INDUSTRIES													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	45 .7 57.8	44 .7 57.8	7 (D) (D)	-	7 (D) (D)	- - -	17 .4 37.8	-	16 (D) (D)	1		20 (D) (D)	(Z)
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	45 .7 57.8	44 .7 57.8	7 (D) (D)		7 (D) (D)	-	17 .4 37.8		16 (D) (D)	(D)		20 (D) (D)	1 (Z) (Z)
141	DIMENSION STONE													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	8 (D) (D)	8 (D) (D)	7 (D) (D)	-	7 (D)	-	-	-	-		-	1 (D)	-
142	CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE, INCLUDING RIPRAP													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	(D)	8 (D) (D)	-	-	-	- - -	(D)	-	8 (D) (D)	- -	-	-	, -
144	SAND AND GRAVEL													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	21 .1 6.7	21 .1 6.7	-	-	-	-	3 (D) (D)	-	(D)	, - -	-	18 (D) (D)	-)
148	NONMETALLIC MINERALS SERVICES, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number_ Employees 1,000_ Value added in mining mil dol_	1 - (Z)	1 - (Z)	-	- -	-			-	-	-	-	1 - (Z)	-
149	MISCELLANEOUS NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000 Value added in mining mil dol	7 .2 15.5	6 .2 15.5	-	_	-		6 .2 15.5	-	(D)	(D)			(Z)

Includes data for separately operated auxiliary establishments in addition to establishments that were not possible to classify based on the information available.

Table 4. Summary Statistics for the State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1987	Item	1987
Establishments during year number_ With 0 to 19 employees do_ With 20 to 99 employees do_ With 100 employees or more do_	45 36 - 8 1	Cost of supplies mil dol Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery installed do Resales do	39.4 24.0
All employees: Average for year1,000_ Payroll for year mil dol	.7 18.1	Purchased fuels consumed	2.8 101.7 6.5
Production, development, and exploration workers: Average for year	.5 .4 .4	Electric energy generated less sold mil kWh Contract work mil dol Cost of purchased communication services do	(D) 6.1 .2
August	.5 .5	Value of shipments and receipts do Value of resales do Capital expenditures during user (expent lend and minor line).	89.5 - 7.7
January to March do. April to June do. July to September do. October to December do.	.2 .2 .2 .2	Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights)	7.7 7.1 .2 6.9
Wages mil dol Supplemental labor costs not included in payroll do Legally required expenditures, including Social Security	9.3 5.4	Used capital expenditures during year	.5 (Z) .5
contributions do Payments for voluntary programs do	1.8 3.6	Mineral exploration and development ¹ do Rental payments during yeardo	.6
Value added by miningdo Inventories, beginning of 1987do Inventories, end of 1987do	57.8 11.7 12.5	Buildings and other structures, except landdodododo	(Z) .6 (D)
THORNOIDO, OTO OT TOO TOO	12.0	2. Personal and	(D)

Table 5. Industry Group Statistics for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

				nents during ear	All emp	loyees		n, developm oration work			Cost of supplies used.		
SIC code	Geographic area and industry group	E¹	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
	Vermont	E1	45	9	.7	18.1	.5	.9	9.3	57.8	39.4	89.5	7.7
	Rutland County	-	12	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
14 142	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Crushed and broken stone, including nprap _	-	12 4	2 2	AA AA	(D) (D)	(D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)
	Washington County	-	6	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
14 141	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Dimension stone	-	6 2	1 1	AA AA	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)	(D) (D)
	Windsor County	-	4	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
14 149	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except	-	4	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
	fuels	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

2Some statistics for counties or industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such counties and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

¹Excludes data for mining services industries and natural gas liquids industries where data were not collected. ²Excludes data for mineral land and rights for the crude petroleum and natural gas industries where data were not collected.

Table 6. Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Counties: 1987

[Data for the crude prtroleum and natural gas and mining services industries were not collected by county in 1987 and are not included with the data shown by county. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Geographic area and employment- size class ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)	Geographic area and employment- size class ¹	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)
Vermont	45	-	-	-	45	Vermont—Con. Lamoille	5	-	-	_	5
0 to 4 employees 5 to 9 employees 10 to 19 employees	23 9 4		-	-	23 9 4	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	4 1	-	-	-	4 h
20 to 49 employees 50 to 99 employees	4	-	-		4	Orange	3	-	-	-	3
100 to 249 employees	1	-	-	-	1	0 to 19 employees 20 to 99 employees	2 1	_	- 1	-	2 1
Addison	2	-	-	-	2	Orleans	2	-	-	-	2
0 to 19 employees	2	-	-	-	2	0 to 19 employees	2 12	-	-	-	2
Bennington	1	-	-	-	1	0 to 19 employees	10	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	-	10
0 to 19 employees	1	-	- :	-	1	Washington	6	-	-	-	6
Caledonia	1	-	_	-	1	0 to 19 employees 100 to 249 employees	5 1	-	= ;	Ξ	5 1
0 to 19 employees	1	-	-	-	1	Windham	3	-	-	-	3
Chittenden	2	-	-	-	2	0 to 19 employees	3	-	_	-	3
20 to 99 employees	2	-	-	-	2	0 to 19 employees20 to 99 employees	2 2	-	-	-	2 2
Franklin	3	-	-	-	3	Undistributed	1	-	_	_	1
0 to 19 employees	3	-	-	-	3	0 to 19 employees	1	-	-	-	1 2

Data for crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries are excluded from the individual counties and shown at the end of the table as "undistributed."

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Atlantic Offshore

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⁻⁻ Not applicable for this report.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The total value of shipments and receipts for the 7 establishments classified in mineral industries in the Atlantic Offshore area was withheld to avoid disclosing

data for individual companies. Oil and gas extraction was the only mineral industry in the area.

Table 1. Historical Statistics for Offshore Areas Not Associated With a State: 1987 and **Earlier Census Years**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

		ents during	All emp	oloyees		on, developm loration work			Cost of supplies		
Year	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	used, purchased machinery installed, etc. (million dollars)	Value of shipments and receipts (million dollars)	Capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
1987	7 ¹ 28 17 (NA)	2 (NA) 3 (NA)	(D) .9 (D) (NA)	(D) 21.0 (D) (NA)	(D) .8 (D) (NA)	(D) 1.6 (D) (NA)	(D) 18.3 (D) (NA)	(D) 96.9 (D) (NA)	(D) 114.8 (D) (NA)	(D) 123.5 (D) (NA)	(D) 88.2 (D) (NA)

¹Restated to reflect the 1987 definition of establishments in the crude petroleum and natural gas and mining services industries.

Table 2a. Mineral Establishment Statistics by Industry for Offshore Areas Not Associated With a State: 1987 and 1982

[Industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

								1987						19	82
				ishments ng year	All emp	oloyees	Production explo	n, developi oration wor			Cost of supplies				
SIC	Industry group and industry	E¹	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mining (million dollars)	installed,	shipments and receipts (million	Capital expendi- tures (million	- S All em- n ployees²	Value added by mining (million dollars)
	All industries	-	7	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
13	Oil and gas extraction	-	7	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
138	Oil and gas field services	-	5	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
1382	Oil and gas field exploration services	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent, E9—90 percent or more.

2General statistics for some industries and industry groups are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such industries and industry groups with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—100 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

Mining Activities of Manufacturing Establishments With Associated Mines by Industry for Offshore Areas Not Associated With a State: 1987

[Not applicable]

Table 3. Selected Statistics by Type of Operation and Industry Group for Offshore Areas Not Associated With a State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1, 0, 1,	Producing establishments													
	Industry group and item	All types of estab- lishments	Total	Mines only				Mines with preparation plants						
SIC code				Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combination methods, well operations, and other methods	Total	Under- ground mines	Open pit mines	Combina- tion and other methods	prepara- tion	Undistri- buted ¹	Nonpro- ducing estab- lishments
	ALL INDUSTRIES													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000	7 (D)	5 (D)	-	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (D)	2 -
	Value added in mining mil dol	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	(D)	(D)
13	OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION													
	Establishments number Employees 1,000	7 (D)	5 (D)	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	5 (D)	2
	Value added in mining mil dol	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(D)
131	CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS													
	Establishments number _ Employees 1,000_	2	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	2 -
	Value added in mining mil dol	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
138	OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES													
	Establishments number Employees1,000	5 (D)	5 (D)	=	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	5 (D)	-
	Value added in mining mil dol	(D)	(D)	-	-		_	-	_	-	-	_	(D)	

Includes data for separately operated auxiliary establishments in addition to establishments that were not possible to classify based on the information available.

Table 4. Summary Statistics for Offshore Areas Not Associated With a State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

ltem	1987	Item	1987
Establishments during year number do	7 5 2 -	Cost of suppliesmil dol Supplies used, minerals received, and purchased machinery installed do Resales do Purchased fuels consumed do Purchased electric energy: mil dol	(D) (D) (Z) (D) (D)
Average for year	(D) (D)	Costmil dol_ Electric energy generated less soldmil whh_ Contract workmil dol_	(Z) (D)
Production, development, and exploration workers: 1,000 Average for year	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	Cost of purchased communication services do Value of shipments and receipts do Value of resales do	(Z) (D) (Z)
August		Capital expenditures during year (except land and mineral rights) do New capital expenditures during year do Buildings and other structures, except land do	(D) (D)
April to June	(D) (Z) (Z) (Z) (Z)	Machinery and equipment do Used capital expenditures during year do	(D) (Z)
Wagesmil dol Supplemental labor costs not included in payrolldo Legally required expenditures, including Social Security contributions do	(D) (D) (D) (D)	Buildings and other structures, except land do Machinery and equipment do Mineral exploration and development1 do	(Z) (D)
Payments for voluntary programs do Value added by mining do	(D)	Rental payments during year do	(D) (D) (D)
Inventories, beginning of 1987 do Inventories, end of 1987 do	(D) (D)	Expensed mineral exploration, development, land, and rights ^{1 2} do	(D)

¹Excludes data for mining services industries and natural gas liquids industries where data were not collected. ²Excludes data for mineral land and rights for the crude petroleum and natural gas industries where data were not collected.

Table 5. Industry Group Statistics for Offshore Areas Not Associated With a State: 1987

Table 6. Number of Mineral Establishments in Major Groups by Employment-Size Class for Offshore Areas Not Associated With a State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Geographic area and employment- size class	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)	Geographic area and employment- size class	All mineral indus- tries	Metal mining (SIC 10)	Coal mining (SIC 12)	Oil and gas ex- traction (SIC 13)	Non- metallic minerals mining (SIC 14)
Atlantic	7 5		-	7 5		Atlantic — Con. 20 to 49 employees 50 to 99 employees	1	-		1	-



APPENDIX A. Explanation of Terms

Employment and related items—The report forms requested separate information on production, development, and exploration workers for a specific payroll period within each quarter of the year and on other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

All employees—This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of mining establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Also included are employees working for miners paid on a per ton, car, or yard basis. Excluded are employees at the mine but on the payroll of another employer (such as employees of contractors) and employees at company stores, boarding houses, bunk houses, and recreational centers. Also excluded are members of the Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active rolls but not working during the period. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Production, development, and exploration workers-This item includes employees (up through the working-supervisor level) engaged in manual work (using tools, operating machines, hauling materials, loading and hauling products out of the mine in mine cars or trucks, and caring for mines, plants, mills, shops, or yards). Included are exploration work, mine development, storage, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, and guard services, auxiliary production for use at establishments (such as power plant), record keeping, and other services closely associated with these production and development operations at the establishment covered by the report. Gang and straw bosses and supervisors who performed manual labor are included, as are employees paid on either a time- or piece-rate basis. Also included are miners paid on a per ton, car, or yard basis and persons engaged by them and paid out of the total amount received by these miners. In addition, other employees at the establishment but not on its payroll are included if paid directly through its own employees, such as superintendents and supervisors. The payments received by these types of employees are included as part of the establishments payroll. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this category.

All other employees—This item covers nonproduction employees of the establishment including those

engaged in the following activities: supervision above the working-supervisor level, sales, highway trucking (by employees not entering mines or pits), advertising, credit, collection, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria and medical), professional (such as engineers and geologists), and technical activities. Also included are employees on the payroll of the establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and utilized as a separate work force. (Workers engaged in regular maintenance and repair operations are not included here but are classified as production, development, and exploration workers.)

Separately operated auxiliary establishments employees—This item includes employment at separate central administrative offices or auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies and at those offices or units servicing more than one establishment during the payroll period which included March 12. Establishments are classified on the basis of the industry or principal industry served. Employees at an office located at or near the mining establishment are usually included in the mine report.

All employees, average for year—The 1987 census report form requested employment figures for production, development, and exploration workers for four selected pay periods (mid-March, May, August, and November). For all other employees, only a mid-March figure was requested. The annual average is an average of the four monthly figures for production, development, and exploration workers plus the March figure for all other employees. This approach was used to simplify the schedule format and lighten the reporting burden of respondents, since it was found that the average of these selected pay periods closely approximates, for most industries, the average employment for the year that would be obtained from 12 monthly pay periods.

Payroll—This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payroll of mining establishments paid in the calendar year 1987. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payroll used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, payments received on a ton, car, or yard basis, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group

insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners of unincorporated concerns, and payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll of mining establishments. Also excluded are royalty payments to unions and costs of smithing, explosives, fuses, electric cap lamps, and mine supplies used in production and development work but charged to employees and deducted from their wages.

As in the case of employment and establishment figures, the annual payrolls of separate auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are included in the totals for individual industries and for States.

Production-, development-, and exploration-worker hours—This item represents all hours that production, development, and exploration workers worked, both on active days during which there was production or development work and on inactive days when only security guards, inspectors, repair persons, and other maintenance persons were on duty. It includes all hours worked or paid for at the mining operations, except hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave, when the employee was not at the establishment. Included are actual overtime hours, not straight time equivalent hours. Hours of working proprietors or partners are excluded.

Supplemental labor costs—This item represents employer's cost for fringe benefits not included in payrolls.

Legally required expenditures, including Social Security contributions—This cost includes employer contributions for all programs required under Federal and State legislation, such as Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance, unemployment compensation, and worker's compensation. Also included are legally required State temporary disability payments.

Payments for voluntary programs—Included in this cost are payments resulting from union negotiated contracts and all employer payments of insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, life insurance premiums, and premiums on supplementary accident and sickness insurance. For programs supported by joint employer-employee contributions, only the employer payments are included. Also included are payments or allocations on all pension plans regardless of methods of administration, supplemental unemployment compensation plans, welfare plans, stock purchase plans in which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit sharing plans.

Value added by mining—This measure of mining activity is derived by subtracting the cost of supplies, minerals received for preparation, purchased machinery installed, purchased fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the sum of the value of shipments (mining

products plus receipts for services rendered) and total capital expenditures. This statistic avoids the duplication in value of shipments and receipts which results from the use of products of some establishments as supplies, energy sources, or materials by others. Moreover, it provides a measure of value added not only in mineral production but also in the development of mineral properties. For these reasons, it is considered to be the best value measure for comparing the relative economic importance of mining among industries and geographic areas.

Cost of supplies used, purchased machinery installed. etc.—Besides supplies used and purchased machinery installed, this cost includes fuels and electric energy used and contract work done by others for each establishment. It includes charges to both the current and capital accounts. It also includes the cost of items used during 1987 whether they were purchased, withdrawn from inventories, or received from other establishments of the company. For selected supplies and fuels and for electric energy, both quantity and cost data were requested. The cost data refer to direct charges actually paid or payable (after discounts) for items used during the year. Freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring the item are included. Companies whose records did not show actual amounts used were asked to approximate use by adding purchases (or receipts) during the year to opening inventory and subtracting closing inventory. Separate figures were requested for (1) selected supplies used, minerals received for preparation, and purchased machinery installed; (2) electric energy purchased; (3) purchased fuels used for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (4) contract work done by others; and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. Supplies and equipment used in mine development, plant expansion, and capitalized repairs, which are chargeable to fixed assets accounts, are included in this item, as are supplies furnished without charge to contractors for use at the mining operation and supplies sold to employees for use at the establishment. Excluded are such costs as advertising, insurance, telephone, and research and consulting services of other establishments or such overhead costs as depreciation charges, rent, interest, and royalties.

Value of shipments and receipts— The amounts shown as value of shipments and receipts for each industry and State are the net selling values, f.o.b. mine or plant after discounts and allowances, excluding freight charges. Shipments includes all products physically shipped from the establishment during 1987, including material withdrawn from stockpiles and products shipped on consignment, whether or not sold in 1987. Prepared material or concentrates includes preparation from ores mined at the same establishment, purchased, received from other operations of the same company, or received for milling on a custom or toll basis. For products transferred to other establishments of the same company or prepared on a custom basis, companies were requested to report the

estimated value, not merely the cost of producing the items. Multiestablishment companies were asked to report value information for each establishment as if it were a separate economic unit. They were instructed to report the value of all products transferred to other plants of the company at their full economic value; to include, in addition to direct cost of production, a reasonable proportion of company overhead and profits.

For all establishments classified in an industry, value of shipments and receipts includes (1) the value of all primary products of the industry, (2) the value of secondary products which are primary to other industries, (3) the receipts for contract work done for others, except custom milling, and (4) the value of products purchased and resold without further processing. Receipts for custom milling are not included to avoid duplication with the value of custom milled ores included in an industry's primary and secondary products.

Some duplication exists in industry and industry group totals because of the inclusion of materials transferred from one establishment to another for mineral preparation or resale.

Capital expenditures—This item covers expenditures made during the year for development and exploration of mineral properties, for new construction, and for purchased machinery chargeable to fixed assets accounts of the mineral establishment. They are the type for which depreciation, depletion, or Office of Minerals Exploration accounts are ordinarily maintained. Capital expenditures during 1987 were determined as "additions completed during the year plus construction in progress at the end of the year minus construction in progress at the beginning of the year." Reported capital expenditures includes work done on contract, as well as by the mine forces. Expenditures for machinery and equipment includes those made for replacement purposes, as well as those for additions to capacity. Excluded from these expenditures were costs of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expense and expenditures for land and mineral rights.

Whenever applicable, separate figures were provided for expenditures for development and exploration of mineral property, construction of preparation plants and other construction, new machinery and equipment, used plant, and used equipment acquired from others.

Rental payments—This item consists of rental payments made to other companies for use of such depreciable assets as buildings, other structures, machinery, and equipment. It does not include payments made to the parent company or another subsidiary of the parent company for the use of buildings and equipment owned by the parent company or its subsidiary. The value of such company-owned assets is included in the gross value of depreciable assets.

For 1987, a clarification was made to the instructions for rental payments to indicate that the equipment should be reported according to the type of lease negotiated with the lessor. If the lease qualified as an "operating lease" the periodic payments made to the producer or the lessor should be reported in the rental section. However, if the leasing arrangement met the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board for a "capital lease", the original cost or market value of the equipment or building was to be reported as a value of fixed assets and not as rental payments.

Current account expenditures—This item includes all expenses for mineral properties, exploration, and development charged to current accounts. This includes all supplies, machinery, equipment, parts, fuels, power, etc., used for development or exploration and charged to current operating expenses. Also included are royalty payments, acquisition costs for mineral land and rights which were not capitalized, and the cost of maintenance and repairs associated with exploration or development activity and charged to current accounts.

Inventories—This item includes inventories of mined or quarried products and supplies, parts, fuels, etc., at the beginning and end of the year. Included as mined or quarried products are stockpiles of products ready for shipment and stocks of raw products awaiting treatment or beneficiation. Beginning in the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at (the lower of) cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from the 1977 census in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. The inventory figures for 1987 and 1982, therefore, will not be comparable to prior census data because of the change in reporting instructions.



APPENDIX B. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut

Maine

Massachusetts

New Hampshire

Rhode Island

Vermont

Atlantic Offshore

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey

New York

Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois

Indiana

Michigan

Ohio

Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

lowa

Kansas

Minnesota

Missouri

Nebraska North Dakota

South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware

District of Columbia

Florida

Georgia

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

Maryland

North Carolina

South Carolina

Virginia

West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama

Kentucky

Mississippi

Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas

Louisiana

Oklahoma

Texas

Northern Gulf of Mexico Offshore

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona

Colorado

Idaho

Montana

Nevada

New Mexico

Utah

Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska

California

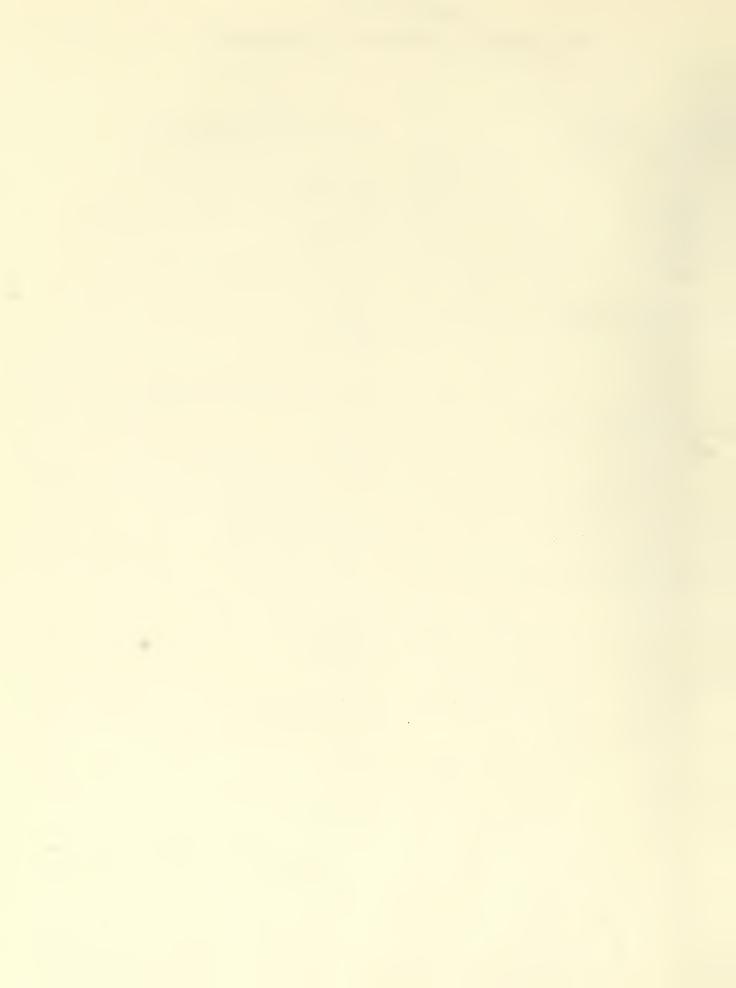
Hawaii

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Pacific Offshore



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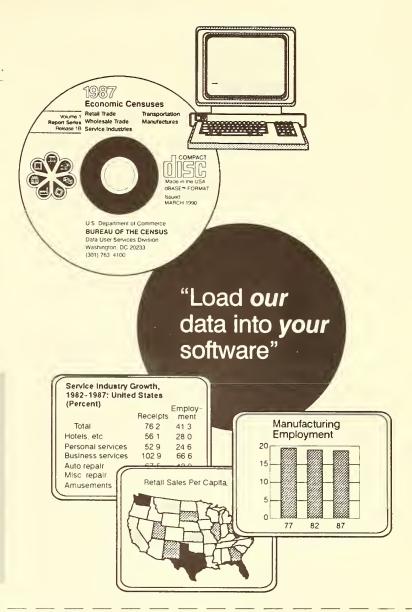
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1987 CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1987 Census of Mineral Industries, conaining data on establishments primarily engaged in the extraction of minerals, are described below. Publications order forms or the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washngton, DC 20233.

Preliminary Reports

ndustry series—12 reports (MIC87-I-10A(P) to -14E(P))

Preliminary data from the 1987 census are issued in 12 separate reports covering 31 mineral industries. Preliminary summary data for the U.S. and States are released in one report.

Final Reports

ndustry series—12 reports (MIC87-I-10A to -14E)

Each of the 12 reports provides information for an industry or a group of related industries (e.g., clay, ceramic, and refractory ninerals). Final figures for the United States are shown for each of 31 mineral industries on quantity and value of products shipped and supplies used; inventories; quantity and cost of fuels and electric energy purchased, and the quantities of fuels produced and consumed; capital expenditures; assets; rents; employnent; depreciation, amortization and depletion; payrolls; hours vorked; cost of purchased machinery; value added by mining; nineral development and exploration costs; number of establishnents; and number of companies. Comparative statistics for arriier years are included. Industry statistics are shown by State, ype of operation, and size of establishment.

Reographic area series—9 reports (MIC87-A-1 to -9)

A separate report for each of the nine geographic divisions presents statistics for individual States for two- and three-digit ndustry groups by type of operation and by county. Also, data are shown for value of shipments, value added by mining, employment, payroll, hours worked, capital expenditures, cost of supplies, etc., purchased machinery installed, and number of mining establishments, with comparative 1982 data on employment and value added by mining.

Subject series—2 reports (MIC87-S-1 to -2)

One of these reports is a general National-level summary; the other report contains detailed statistics on fuels and electric energy consumed by mineral industries.

Reference series—1 report (MC87-R-1)

The Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products includes a description of the principal products and services published in the 1987 Censuses of Manufactures and Mineral Industries.

MICROFICHE

Every final published report in the 1987 Census of Mineral Industries will be available on microfiche.

PUBLIC-USE COMPUTER TAPES AND COMPACT DISCS

Data from the final industry series, and geographic area series will be available on public-use computer tapes and compact discs-read only memory (CD-ROM). These tapes will provide the same information found in the final reports. Computerized data products are available for users who wish to summarize, rearrange, or process large amounts of data. These products, with corresponding technical documentation, are sold by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, manufactures, transportation, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, and women-owned businesses also are available from the 1987 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Separate announcements describing these reports are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

